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## TURKS SAID MOVING TO ENTER INTO WAR AS GERMANY'S ALLY

### Ankara May Clarify Its Stand Shortly, Says Istanbul Report

### TIES WITH RUSSIA TENSE

### Neutral Attitude Expected to Be Adopted Toward U.S. And Britain

Turkey is swiftly moving to line up with Germany in the war with the Soviet Union, reports a Nichi Nichi dispatch from Istanbul.

The Nichi Nichi's information points to the likelihood of Turkey remaining neutral toward Britain and America in the event of its entry into the German-Soviet conflict.

"Turkey is beginning to clarify its attitude toward the European War," the paper begins. "This arouses wide-spread interests. Ever since the start of the conflict that country has managed to keep itself in friendly relations with both Germany and Britain, an attitude which has baffled most observers.

"Among the measures decided on by the Turkish Government for strengthening defenses in the districts of the Soviet border, according to information emanating from official quarters in Ankara, are the assignment to the vice chief of the army general staff of the command of the newly created Fourth Army which along with the three other armies will undertake the defense of the Soviet border, improvement and expansion of airfields in areas bordering on the Soviet Union, transfer of air and engineering corps to the eastern border districts, and assignment of 1,500 out of 2,000 officers to be graduated from the Ankara Military Academy this year to posts in the armies in service in the eastern border districts.

"In this connection the Grand National Assembly is expected to approve very shortly the proposal of the Government to bring all railway lines of any military importance in eastern Turkey with Erzurum as the center under the control of the Minister of National Defense.

**Attitude Stiffens**

"As the work of strengthening defenses along the Soviet border, there is an increase in the stiffness of the Ankara Government's attitude toward the Soviet Union.

"The Turkish Ambassador in the Soviet Union was called home late last month to make a report to the Government on military conditions in the Soviet Union.

"On April 27, two days after his return, the Ambassador to the Soviet Union conferred with the Soviet Ambassador to Turkey for an hour and a half.

"It will be recalled that some time ago the Ankara Government sent a note to Britain, protesting anti-Turkish Soviet activities in Iran. In the note the failure of the British Government to take steps to curb these activities was denounced as contrary to the spirit and the letter of the Anglo-Turkish Treaty of Alliance.

"In reply to the protest, the British Ambassador to Turkey told the Ankara Government that there was no thought on the part of Britain to provoke acts against Turkey in Iran, and assured it that Britain might be counted on to curb any Soviet activities against Turkey.

"The British reply was found unsatisfactory to Ankara. Information to hand indicates that the Turkish Government has sent another note to Britain, in which it was warned that there might be a clash between the two countries at any moment.

**Britain Warned**

"This second Turkish note to Britain is believed to have been based on conditions in Iran where the Soviet Union has the gendarme and police forces under its control and where it is instigating races not favorably inclined toward Turkey into active resistance to that country.

"Another factor in the stiffening of Ankara's attitude toward the Soviet Union is the evident desire of the Soviets to form an encirclement against Turkey through Bolshevizing Iraq and Syria.

"Further evidence if any of a steady deterioriation in Turkish-Soviet relations is furnished by the fact that the Turkish Foreign Minister rejected the proposals of the Soviet Union with regard to the Turkish demand for the surrender of the would-be murderers of German Ambassador von Papen without previously consulting the Cabinet."

### Petain Meets Japanese

Domei

VICHY, May 5.—Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, Chief of State, today held a 10-minute conference with Japanese representatives to Berlin and Rome of the Japan-Germany-Italy joint commission now visiting here.

### *Many Missionaries Rescued by Japanese After Mandalay Fall*

**Domei**

**MANDALAY, May 5.—Nineteen missionaries and 29 nuns were rescued immediately after the occupation of Mandalay, important strategic enemy center in northern Burma, it was disclosed today. Those rescued by the Japanese Forces comprised four Germans, 15 Italians, three Spaniards, one Slovak, 16 French, five British, two Belgians and two Dutch.**

## ARMS MAKERS TOLD TO REDOUBLE WORK

### Premier Tojo Reminds Industry Of Immensity of Task Before It

### EXPERTS MEET TUESDAY

### Army Promises to Render Every Assistance for Healthy Development

The nation's arms manufacturers were reminded of the immensity of the task before them in an address by Premier General Hideki Tojo, in his concurrent capacity as War Minister, delivered at the third General meeting of the Arms Industry Association on Tuesday.

The Premier said that the Army, which is expecting great things of the association, was ready to do all it could for the organ.

The meeting was held at the Soldiers Hall in Kudan at 11 a.m.

Present at the gathering were Vice-Admiral Masando Sugi, chief director, and about 450 industrialists, representatives of the affiliates of the associations.

On the side of the Army, in addition to the Premier, were Lieutenant-General Heitaro Kimura, Vice War Minister, and all bureau directors of the War Ministry.

Presentation of a report on the business of the association opened the proceedings.

The Premier's address followed.

**Meet in Committees**

Then those present met in committees to hear detailed reports on the business of the association.

From 3:30 p.m. they heard an address by Colonel Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section.

The Premier's address was to the following effect:

"The Imperial Forces have been piling up victories ever since the start of the War of Greater East Asia. The final victory in the war has yet to be won.

"We find America and Britain pushing preparations for a decisive battle with us. Their preoccupation is how to get revenge for the crushing defeat they have suffered in the opening stage of the war.

"What we have to do in order to crush our foes and consummate Greater East Asia is clear.

**Must Perfect Defense**

"One major point is to perfect national defense. Another is to perfect the structure enabling us to conduct a successful total war. The urgency of these issues cannot be stressed too much. Under existing circumstances, the Army has to hope ever greater things of the Arms Industry Association.

"The Army is prepared to do all it can for the association, whose healthy development is anxiously desired by it.

"I take this opportunity to emphasize the gravity of the responsibility of the association.

"Our desire is to see the nation's arms manufacturers give full play to their originality, overcome the difficulties arising from their inadequate supplies of materials, and improve their standards and expand their capacity and output. By doing so, they will be making a contribution to the attainment of the nation's goal of bringing the war to a victorious conclusion."

## ITALO-GERMAN FORCES PRIMED FOR NEW MOVES

### Hitler and Duce Taking Initiative Before U.S. Expands Aid in Europe

Domei

BERNE, May 3.—With tenseness beginning to show on the European front following the Salzburg conference of the Axis leaders, London quarters believe that Chancellor Adolf Hitler and Premier Benito Mussolini have agreed to increase the dispatch of German troops to all fronts while Italian forces are to proceed to the eastern front, according to the London correspondent of the Journal de Geneve.

Germany and Italy are trying to secure a decisive advantage before American aid to the European theater of war becomes effective reported the correspondent.

## PRESIDENT WANG'S VISIT IS TO BOLSTER CHINA-MANCHOU TIES

### Nanking Publicity Minister Lin Explains Purpose of Current Journey

### TO CEMENT RELATIONS

### Hsinking Government to Present State Guest With Japanese Sword

Domei

DAIREN, May 5.—President Wang Ching-wei's current visit to Manchoukuo is for the purpose of restoring relations between Manchoukuo and China as they should be, Lin Po-sheng, Publicity Minister of the National Government of China, declared yesterday afternoon in his first official press interview given at the Yamato Hotel here.

He stated as follows:

"President Wang and members of his party left Nanking at 9 a.m. and arrived in Manchoukuo the same afternoon. Today we cannot but recall the publication of the Japan-Manchoukuo-China Joint Declaration in November, 1940, which aimed at the adjustment of national relations between Manchoukuo and China.

**Glorious Day for Asia**

"We believe it was the most glorious day for the history of East Asia. With that day as a turning point, the old order was eliminated in East Asia and the construction of the new order was begun. The normal national relations between Manchoukuo and China were also restored on that day.

"The very aim of President Wang's current visit to Manchoukuo is to restore the relations of the two countries as they should be in accordance with the spirit of the Joint Declaration.

"I understand President Wang previously visited this city, but this is my first visit here. Looking down at the city of Dairen from the air, I found the magnificence of the city was beyond my expectations. I am deeply impressed when I recall that the construction of this magnificent city was made possible through the Russo-Japanese War, in which our friendly Power Japan successfully expelled the European invader, and subsequently exerted painstaking efforts.

"With brilliant military achievements attained steadily in the War of Greater East Asia, various peoples who had groaned under British-American exploitation have been regaining bright hopes for their future, for which we wish to pay our deep respect to the efforts of our friendly Power Japan. We believe

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### *Count Kentaro Kaneko Seriously Ill; Gift Is Granted by Throne*

**Count Kentaro Kaneko, Privy Councilor, who has been seriously ill since recently, suffered a relapse Tuesday, his condition assuming a sudden turn for the worse. Upon learning of the serious illness of the aged statesman, Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress graciously granted a dozen bottles of wine to inquire after his condition on the same day. Dr. Koichi Murayama, Court physician, was sent to Count Kaneko's Hayama villa with the Imperial gift on Tuesday night. Count Kaneko shows symptoms of pneumonia and his pulse is weak. Oxygen was administered to the sick statesman. Takemaro Kaneko, son and heir, Mrs. Kaneko and other close relatives are at his bedside.**

## R.A.F. HELD UNEQUAL TO PRESENT TASKS

### U.S. Officer Says British Air Factories Have Undertaken No New Developments

### DEPENDING ON U.S. AID

### Avers Criticism Strong Against Torpedo Machines Because Of Recent Failures

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 4.—Expressing extremely pessimistic opinions about the British air force, an American officer who recently arrived in Lisbon from London has declared that the High Command of the Royal Air Force generally consider the British air fleet unequal to its present tasks, it was reported here today.

Pointing out that the British air factories have not undertaken any new developments, the American air officer said the British will be obliged to reduce flights over the continent.

Criticism is particularly strong against torpedo machines after their recent failure when German warships succeeded in passing through the English Channel from Brest under the very noses of the British, he said.

British pilots now are placing all hopes on American supplies, while the advantages and disadvantages of the vaunted Blenheim bombers are being heatedly discussed, the air pilot said.

Furthermore, the recruiting of pilots is the most difficult problem of the British air force, and, at present, there are more Canadian, French, Polish, Belgian and Dutch

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## 30 ENEMY AIRCRAFT DESTROYED BY NAVY IN 7-DAY CAMPAIGN

### Naval Air Units Show Brilliant Achievements in New Guinea Operations

### FIERCE DUEL STAGED

### Japanese Fighters Superior and Bombers Accurate, U.S. Officer Admits

Domei

AT UNDISCLOSED BASE, May 5.—Japanese Naval Air Units operating in New Guinea either shot down or destroyed on the ground 30 enemy planes between April 26 and May 2. These achievements were attained in their four-day raid on Port Moresby between April 26 and 29 and on Samarai in the eastern extremity of New Guinea, on May 2.

In their successive raids on Port Moresby, the Japanese aircraft either sent down or destroyed on the ground a total of 22 enemy planes, including the Curtis P-39 and P-40 planes and Spitfire fighters.

In a fierce aerial duel over Samarai on May 2 against 14 enemy planes, the Japanese planes shot down eight enemy fighters and heavily damaged one bomber and fighter.

Throughout these raids, the Japanese lost only one plane.

**Americans Are Amazed**

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 4.—Japanese fighter planes are superior to those of the United Nations and Japanese bombardiers are accurate even from high altitudes, Brigadier-General Claire Chennault, commander of the American Volunteer Air Force in Burma, admitted upon his return from an inspection tour of the Burma front, according to a Chungking dispatch received here today.

Brigadier-General Chennault also grudgingly admitted that the Japanese were able to construct air bases immediately after occupying a city with amazing rapidness.

Because of unfavorable weather conditions, the American air chief stated that the American Volunteer Air Force was unable to operate efficiently in the defense of Burma, the report said.

### Another U.S. Ship Sunk

Domei

VICHY, May 5.—The United States Navy Department today disclosed that a medium-sized American merchant ship has been sunk off the Atlantic coast of the United States by an enemy submarine, Havas reports from Washington.

# JAPANESE TAKE DANSALAN; ARMY AIR FORCES BEHIND SUCCESSFUL BURMA DRIVE

### British Military Headquarters Admits Akyab Bombing

### HARBOR BLASTED

### Brilliant War Results of Army Air Units During April Made Public

### 40 PLANES DESTROYED

Domei

LISBON, May 4.—The British Military Headquarters in Burma today announced that Akyab port, the only remaining base for the British-Chungking forces along the western coast of Burma was heavily bombed by Japanese aircraft yesterday, according to a New Delhi dispatch reaching here today.

The Japanese planes released bombs upon harbor facilities and vessels moored at the port, the announcement revealed.

**Army Airmen Active**

The lively activities of the Army Air Units assumed an important role in bringing about the fall of Mandalay, the vital junction in Burma, on May 1, according to Domei.

The Air Units of the Imperial Army, which had been crushing the enemy forces, including the troops of General Chiang Kai-shek in various southern fronts, expanded their sphere of activity to the Burma area after shooting down or destroying on the ground no fewer than 100 enemy planes during the ten days beginning in the latter part of March.

No sooner had the ground units of the Imperial Forces launched a major offensive on the combined enemy forces defending Mandalay, key point of the enemy in Burma, than the Air Units began their daring attacks in close collaboration with the land forces. They blasted the important military establishments and airfields of the enemy, concentrating simultaneously on the destruction of the aerial route of supply.

Incessant raids were carried out on Mandalay, Meiktila, Magwe, Pyinmana, Lashio and other important enemy bases which went a long way toward enabling the land

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### *Chiang Is Desperate; Resorts to General Mobilization Scheme*

**Domei**

**SHANGHAI, May 5.—An indication of the inconceivable difficulties suffered by Chungking following the complete blockade of the Burma route by the Japanese occupation of Mandalay was seen here today in the disclosure that the Chungking regime will put a general mobilization law into practice from today. General Chiang Kai-shek, explaining the law over the radio yesterday, said the new measure is designed to mobilize all available natural resources, manpower, technique and knowledge as well as to restrict consumption of goods and promote industrial production to carry on the war.**

## MANDALAY REGAINS ITS OLD TRANQUILITY

### Recovers From Ravages of War Within 5 Days of Japanese Capture

### ALL FIRES EXTINGUISHED

### Inhabitants Willingly Cooperate In Work With Imperial Forces

Domei

MANDALAY, May 4.—Five days after the entry of Japanese Forces, this historic city rapidly is recovering from the ravages of war.

Fires which had been burning fiercely throughout the heart of the city as a result of Anglo-Chungking "scorched earth" tactics have been completely extinguished by the Japanese Forces.

Warehouses and lumber mills lining the banks of the Irrawaddy River which flows west of the city have been destroyed by Japanese aerial bombings. Anglo-Chungking barracks and other military facilities and installations situated on the northeastern outskirts of the city have also been destroyed.

The 450 temples and numerous pagodas which rear their proud heads from the outskirts of Mandalay to the foothills of the Shan Mountains alone remain untouched by shellfire. These stately, solemn temples and pagodas present an unforgettable picture against the torrid Burma sky. They represent the only Burmese touch remaining to remind a person that this is still old Mandalay.

Numerous bronze treasures housed in the many pagodas as well as the giant Burmese market place and shops in former Indian and Japanese sections of Mandalay have been looted by fleeing Chungking troops.

Mandalay however, gradually is coming back to life again as hundreds of Burmese men, women and children are returning to what is left of their homes which have been sacked by the enemy. Already several thousands either on foot or riding bicycles, automobiles or carts drawn by oxen have followed the Japanese Forces into the city.

These people are seen heartily cooperating with the Japanese Forces in their work to bring peace and order back to Mandalay.

### AXIS DIPLOMATS LEAVE

**Bound for Lisbon From Brazil and Paraguay**

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 4.—German and Italian diplomats from Brazil and Paraguay will leave Rio de Janeiro tomorrow for Lisbon aboard three Brazilian vessels, the Bage of 8,235 tons, the Siqueira Campos of 6,456 tons, and one other ship, it was reported here from Rio de Janeiro today.

The three vessels will be marked with the word "diplomaten" painted in big letters on both sides of the hull, the report said.

### To Increase Sheep Raising

The woolen industry in Manchoukuo subsists chiefly on the wool obtained from sheep. It is stated that an increase in the number of sheep to 35,000,000 heads within the next 35 years is being planned. The breeds which are being reared at present are the merino, improved, cross-bred and the Mongolian, of which there are at present some 9,000, 10,000, 30,000 and 3,500,000 heads, respectively.

### Whole of Mindanao Island Placed Under Nippon Control

### MADAMBA FALLS

### Filipino Patriot-General Urges Native Inhabitants to Back Japan

### LAUDS SOLDIERS' CONDUCT

Domei

ON MINDANAO ISLAND, May 5.—With Dansalan, important city on the northern coast of Lake Lanao on Mindanao Island captured by the Japanese within only five days since the Japanese landing on Parang, the whole of Mindanao Island has been placed under Japanese control.

The Japanese Yamada, Takamatsu and other units pursuing enemy troops along the lake occupied Madamba on the western coast of Lake Lanao at 10 a.m. Sunday and took Dansalan at 4 a.m. the following day.

**Pursue Fleeing Enemy**

The vanguard of Japanese Units at 4 a.m. Monday occupied Dansalan, important city on the northern coast of Lake Lanao on Mindanao Island, the Nichi Nichi reports from Madamba in Mindanao Island.

The Nichi Nichi's field dispatch adds that the Japanese Yamada, Takamatsu and Tanaka units pursued retreating enemy troops along the coast of Lake Lanao after defeating the main force in the battle of Madamba.

**General Urges Cooperation**

Domei

MANILA, May 5.—Dwelling on the true significance of the advance of the Japanese Forces into the Philippines, General Artemio Ricarte Vibora, foremost Filipino patriotic leader, in his speech before a vast throng of tens of thousands of natives at Calamba, Laguna Province, stressed that all the Filipinos should spare no efforts to rehabilitate their mother country, extending the maximum measure of cooperation to the Japanese.

"Our countrymen have to discard the hitherto living mode tinctured with American influence in order to return to the unique simple life characteristic of the Orient," the general went on.

Explaining that the Japanese troops, in the China Affair, exerted the utmost care to keep the grave of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Republic of China, undamaged, safeguarding it from damage by the Chinese troops, General Vibora lauded the well-disciplined Japanese troops for the manner in which they are working for the maintenance of peace and order in the city of Calamba.

## BRITISH MINISTER WARNS AGAINST SECOND DUNKIRK

### Greenwood Says Formation of Second Front Important But Doubts Success

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 4.—Warning against the formation of a second front in Europe to cope with the Axis Powers' spring offensive, Arthur Greenwood, British Minister without Portfolio, today declared that although an offensive on the western part of the German controlled area is important for a ultimate Allied victory, a repetition of failures of Norway, Dunkirk and Crete Island should be avoided, according to a dispatch reaching here from London.

Meantime, the Sunday Times, declaring that the establishment of the second front should depend upon preparations and reliable leaders as well as suitable time and place, asserted that it is quite absurd to discuss the second front today when Britain is fighting at various fronts in East and Middle Asia and the Atlantic Ocean and cities of the United Kingdom are being subjected to successive German bombing raids.

The Observer, pointing out the difficulty of dispatching troops to the European continent, criticized the aimlessness of British authorities, stating that what they want is a victory, and not a defeat such as Dunkirk, the report added.

## One Reason Why the Imperial Navy Is Invincible

Notwithstanding its record of unparalleled victories in war annals since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Japanese Fleet is ever at strenuous training to meet the enemy at any time and under any circumstances.

In foreground of photo is a warship of the Imperial Navy in intensive maneuvers somewhere in the Greater East Asia Sea. (Photographed by Cameraman Saeki of the Naval Press Corps. Censored by Navy Ministry, No. 571)

# BIG ANGLO-SOVIET LOSSES ANNOUNCED

### 411 Machines Are Shot Down During Week Between April 26—May 2

**Domei**

VICHY, May 4.—During the week between April 26 and May 2, British and Soviet losses in planes totaled 411, of which 285 were Soviet machines and 126 British, it was announced today in Berlin, Havas reports here.

### Abortive R.A.F. Raid

**D.N.B.**

BERLIN, May 4.—According to an announcement of the German High Command, squadrons of British bombers of the Hurricane type, accompanied by Spitfires, approached the northern French coast in the evening hours of Sunday.

The low flying enemy machines were immediately intercepted by German chasers and in violent air encounters, three Hurricanes were shot down without losses on the German side. The enemy was then pressed back to the west where he was caught in the concentric fire of German anti-aircraft batteries which within a few minutes brought down five more British planes.

### Italian Successes Listed

**D.N.B.**

MILAN, May 4.—The Popolo d'Italia has published a list of Italian successes at sea and in the air, taken from 700 army reports which have been issued by the Italian Headquarters.

Since Italy joined the war on June 10, 1940 until Saturday last, a total of 2,400 enemy airplanes were shot down, 610 machines on the ground were hit and 797 additional planes were most probably shot down.

Moreover, 53 enemy warships and 66 submarines were sunk while 193 warships were damaged and 86 torpedoed.

## *R.A.F. Held Unequal To Present Tasks*

(Continued From Page 1)

pilots in the Royal Air Force than British, he said.

### Dive-Bombers for R.A.F.

**Special**

BERLIN, April 20.—After more than two and a half years of war, the Royal Air Force is finally to get dive-bombers, a weapon which thus far was exclusively employed by the Germans, and by the latter was developed to admirable precision and efficiency, writes the Militaerische Korrespondenz aus Deutschland. It was to be expected already for a long time that the delivery of dive-bombers from the United States, which was announced time and again, would materialize some day, but the delays which occurred on the British and American side in the construction of planes of that type, clearly showed the difficulties with which the development of this type of airplane has to contend.

Even today, it is by no means certain whether the planes developed in the United States are actually up to the requirements of dive-bombing which are made on the front. As regards the suitability of a plane, only actual employment at the front can furnish definite proof, for it makes a very great difference whether a plane has stood only peace-time tests, or whether it suffices for the requirements of actual combat on the front.

The new American dive-bombers are credited with having a greater speed than the German ones. However, does this actually constitute an advantage? On the contrary, all the talk about a high-speed dive-bomber gives much food for thought. After all, it is one of the peculiarities of dive-bombing attacks, which has been proved a thousand times in actual combat, that the speed must not be excessively high if the bombs are to be dropped with the greatest possible accuracy. The faster a plane dives, all the greater is the height at which the bomb must be released, and all the less is the probability of hitting minute targets.

However, apart from these technical questions one must not forget that the German Air Force enjoys a tremendous start as to actual war experience in the employment of dive-bombers. It is not sufficient to have dive-bombers, but one must likewise have the crews in order to get the greatest possible efficiency out of these planes, and in particular the correct employment of dive-bombers requires that wealth of war experience with which the German Air Force must after all be credited. Anyone who has read the story of the fight of German dive-bombers, knows that dive-bombing attacks are not so easy to make and that they require crews with many years of the very best training.

The Royal Air Force, when before long it will receive its first real dive-bombers, will have to begin where the German Air Force stood already a few years prior to the war. Therefore, it is not to be expected that the employment of Stuka-dive-bombers on the British side will play an important role in the military decisions of the near future.

### Uchida En Route Home

**Domei**

HANOI, May 5.—Goro Uchida, Japanese Consul-General and director-general of the Japanese mission for investigation of the natural resources in French Indo-China, left here today for Tokyo by air.

## Red Cross Workers Decorated

His Imperial Highness Prince Kotohito Kanin was pleased to award medals of merit to those who have rendered distinguished services to the Japan Red Cross Society at the 50th ceremony of awarding such medals held on Tuesday afternoon at the Constitution Commemoration Hall at Gondawara, Aoyama.

# BRAZILIAN STEAMER SUNK OFF TRINIDAD

### Was Bound for United States With Capacity Cargo of Vital Materials

**Domei**

BUENOS AIRES, May 4.—The 6,693-ton Brazilian steamer Parnahyba, of the Lloyd Brazileiro line, was sunk in waters near Trinidad Island, off the northern coast of Venezuela, on May 1, according to the Agencia Brazileira, it was reported here from Rio de Janeiro today.

The Brazilian Government has announced that the vessel was sunk by an enemy submarine, the report said, adding, the ship had been bound for the United States loaded with raw materials for war production.

The Parnahyba is the sixth Brazilian ship to be sunk since the beginning of the war between the United States and the Axis Powers and the first to be armed with 120-milimeter guns.

### To Reopen P.I. Schools

**Domei**

MANILA, May 5.—With necessary arrangements completed, it has been decided to open Filipino Primary Schools on June 1. The step was taken under instructions of the Japanese military administration.

# BRITISH PROPAGANDA RIDICULED BY GAYDA

### 'Too Stupid to Be Taken Seriously,' Says Noted Italian

**Domei**

ROME, May 4.—In a three-column article on recent slanderous British and American propaganda spread through the press and radio, Viginio Gayda, writing in the Giornale d'Italia, today declared that London and Washington reports are "too stupid to be taken seriously."

Asserting that "evidently the British and American public needs hot news in order to keep up their morale, which is very low after the military catastrophes on all war theaters," he said their activities constituted "much ado about nothing."

Far from collapsing, Italy is "now stronger than ever before and will not desert her war post on the side of Germany," Mr. Gayda said.

### Warships at Madagascar

**Domei**

BUENOS AIRES, May 4.—The London Daily Mail today reported that the Marseillaise and the Montcalm, two 7,600-ton French cruisers, recently arrived at Madagascar Island, according to Reuter's dispatches from London.

# Foreign News Spotlight

## Exclusive Flashes

### LONDON STAGES INVASION EXERCISES

LISBON, May 4.—Inefficient and unsatisfactory defense maneuvers of the past compelled London last night to stage its largest invasion exercises in the vicinity of the Houses of Parliament, Buckingham Palace, and adjoining areas. Imaginary bombings, sham air raids, and mock street fighting were said to have raged incessantly until early morning.

### AUSTRALIAN FOREIGN CHIEF IN U.S.

STOCKHOLM, May 4.—Disappointed by the inefficiency of America's military assistance, Australia's Foreign Minister Herbert V. Evatt, former Australian representative at the Pacific War Council in Washington, arrived in London to solicit British military assistance and to transmit Australia's war demands, it was announced today.

### U.S. HONORS AIR OFFICER KILLED IN P.I.

LISBON, May 4.—Report was received here today that funeral services for Brigadier-General Harold H. George of the United States Air Corps took place this afternoon. General George, who commanded the American air force in the unsuccessful Philippine campaign, was killed in an aircraft accident at an advanced Allied base during the week.

### POTATO SALE BANNED IN AUSTRALIA

STOCKHOLM, May 4.—With food shortage problem becoming so dangerously acute that tight restrictions must be placed even upon prospective crops, the Australian potato commission was compelled today to forbid dealers to sell or deliver potatoes in New South Wales on their 1942 crops. Contracts made before the issuance of the order were nullified.

### WOOL COLLECTION DRIVE SUCCESSFUL

STOCKHOLM, May 4.—Word was received here today that Italy's campaign to collect wool has proved a huge success, the population contributing wool in such huge quantities that the amount contributed far excelled all expectations.

### DANISH PREMIER STAUNING DIES

LISBON, May 4.—It was announced here today that Premier Thomas Stauning of Denmark passed away in Copenhagen yesterday, at 10:15 a.m. following a serious illness. He was 69 years of age and had been Premier since 1929, the report added.

# HUGE U.S. WAR COST EXCEEDS '14 OUTLAY

### But Few Seem to Know What $26 Billion Sum Has Been Spent for

**Domei**

LISBON, May 4.—United States War expenditures to date already approximate the entire cost sustained by the United States in World War I, according to a Reuter's report received here today from Washington.

United States war disbursements since July 1, 1941, totaled $26,000,000,000. In comparison to this, a total outlay of $25,729,000,000 was expended by the United States during the First World War from 1917 to the signing of the Armistice, inclusive of all loans to the Allies, the report said.

### How Was It Used?

**Special**

BERLIN, May 4.—Declaring that America has already appropriated more than $25,000,000,000 for war expenditures, the 12-Uhr Blatt, editorially comments that the question now arises as to whether this huge sum has been put to the best use, or whether the amount is divided up into a multitude of small lots, thereby weakening the effectiveness of possible measures which are employed to exert a strong pressure against small nations by the Washington Government. The paper continues:

The Lease-Lend Act which was put into force about a year ago, in paragraphs 2 and 3 authorizes the President of the United States to sell, lease, lend, barter or transfer war-material "to any and every country whose defense is considered vital for the defense of the United States and the right to place at the disposal of those nations the products of the United States war industry."

The peculiar interpretation of the Lease-Lend Act by the President of the United States becomes apparent, if one views those countries and locations which enjoy the privileges and benefits of the Bill. In the first place, there are the main Allies of the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain.

Besides these nations, however, there is another long list of nations, whose inclusion in the Act constitutes a rather remarkable significance of the plans and intentions of the United States.

Firstly, there are those nations who belong to the South American League and are, according to the Washington conception part of the Western Hemisphere and thus vital for the defense of the United States.

### Bought Cooperation

It must be clearly understood that the granting of Lease-Lend aid to other nations by the United States does not constitute a friendly act to those nations, but is only for the purpose of buying the cooperation of those countries or in order to calm the conscience of these nations.

At the Pan-American conference in Rio, Washington revealed that all those countries which severed their relation with the Axis Powers, could count on Lease-Lend aid in the shape of money or material. Quickly some small Central American nations as well as large South American states concluded Lease-Lend Agreements with the United States.

These nations included Uruguay, Costa Rica, Venezuela and lately Colombia. It remains to be seen whether these nations will derive any benefits from the American aid which is senselessly split into numerous minor shares. There remains absolutely no doubt, however, that Washington will refer to this aid in future at all political undertakings.

With regard to the Chungking regime, this Lease-Lend aid has taken a singularly unfortunate turn. Chungking is as good as cut off from the outer world and is certainly in no position to accept any aid from the United States.

Recently when Burma was endangered by the Japanese Forces due to the fall of Singapore, Chungking with a heavy heart, but forced by circumstances, had to admit that part of the aid to Chungking had been diverted and turned to aid the British in Burma, that is as far as this aid was forthcoming.

Interesting sidelights are thrown on the course and intentions of United States foreign policy if it is considered that those who are vital for the existence of the United States receive aid from it. The Lease-Lend aid which has been promised to Turkey and Egypt points to the fact that the United States is considerably interested in the Near East as is proven by the institution of American bases in Eritrea.

The fact that a Lease-Lend Pact had been concluded with Iceland proves the powerlessness of an island which has been occupied against her will by the British and Americans and whose population has not the slightest desire to make itself ridiculous by the acceptance of this aid.

### Very Characteristic

Very characteristic of the open handedness of the Arsenal of Democracy is the fact that the emigrant Czech Government as well as General de Gaulle have been seen fit to receive a piece from the American cake.

The actual bestowing of Lease-Lend aid becomes apparent by a statement made by the American Secretary of War, Henry L. Stimson, after serious defeats had been suffered by the United States. These were not refuted nor have the circumstances under which the declaration was given been changed.

Stimson at time pointed out that it would be necessary to curtail for some time the deliveries of war material to foreign countries as the losses incurred at the hands of the Japanese fighting Forces would have to be repaired.

And these setbacks and losses seem to have become a permanent institution. The Atlantic side of the United States being unsafe, it is expected that the matter of according Lease-Lend aid to foreign nations will remain more of propaganda value than a case of actual aid.

Reminiscent of the big-mouthed prediction by President Roosevelt on the enormous production capacity of American war industry which is said by far to surpass the needs of the United States, it must come as a surprise to many, that the United States is not even in a position to fulfil its Lease-Lend obligations.

# REICH PAPERS HAIL VICTORIES IN BURMA

### Publish Exhaustive Reports Of Japanese Armed Successes

**D.N.B.**

BERLIN, May 4.—Exhaustive reports on the Japanese successes in Burma, crowned by the capture of Mandalay, are being published by the German Press.

In their comments, the papers stress the military achievements of the Japanese troops.

The Berliner Boersenzeitung writes: "The Burma campaign, in the course of which the Japanese Forces had to fight against a stubborn enemy and had to overcome the difficulties of a mountainous country, cut by broad rivers, has now been decided strategically. The report issued by the Japanese Imperial Headquarters to the effect that Mandalay, old Burmese capital, has fallen into the hands of the victoriously advancing Japanese troops, characterizes the full success of these actions which will go down in the history of the War of Greater East Asia as glorious deeds. Beyond this, it will have a strong effect on the joint war conduct of the nations of the Three Power Pact."

After giving a lengthy account of the course of the Burma campaign which ended with the separation of the British from the Chinese forces, the paper continues that Lieutenant-General Harold Alexander was probably trying to save the remnants of this expeditionary force across the impassable mountains. "If he should succeed in this maneuver with at least a part of his troops who are badly worn out by the past hard fighting, then this will be another Dunkirk, for the troops will not be able to take with them their valuable material."

The paper further states that the military achievements of the Japanese Forces who have broken the most violent enemy resistance in spite of difficult terrain and who have carried through the strategical destruction of strong enemy forces, is as great as the readiness to fight of the Japanese troops and airmen.

Apart from its purely military importance the Anglo-Chinese defeat in Burma has its political effects on the entire Indian sphere that will become manifest in the future, the paper concludes.

# BRITISH TOWN BOMBED

### German Planes Carry Out Daring Night Raid on Exeter

**D.N.B.**

BERLIN, May 4.—Regarding the fresh German retaliation attacks by the Luftwaffe on Exeter, the High Command declared that the German planes attacked the British town for about two hours after midnight.

In the course of the raid carried out in several waves, thousands of explosive and incendiary bombs were rained over the inner part of the town, which is of the greatest importance for the southwestern coastal area of Britain as a traffic key-point, and numerous fires could be seen after the attack raging in the town.

## *Army Air Forces Aid Brilliant Burma Drive*

(Continued From Page 1)

units to carry out operations to their advantages.

The collective war results of the Army Air Units between April 1 and April 29 follow:

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of assault on enemy airfields | 48 |
| Automobiles and Trucks captured or destroyed | 592 |
| Tanks and armored cars destroyed | 30 |
| Guns destroyed | 7 |
| Airplanes destroyed | 40 |
| Medium and small ships sunk | 19 |
| Freight trains blasted (Half of them burnt) | 1,173 |
| Fuel depots burnt down | 4 |
| Provision warehouses blasted | 6 |
| Attacks on Army Headquarters | 10 |
| Horses killed | 100 |

# Today's Press Comments

**WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1942**

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

### Anglo-American Pertubation

HOCHI—The result of the general election successfully concluded a few days ago is indeed significant in that the number of abstentions was negligible and that a record-breaking number of newcomers were elected.

Compared with the succession of miserable defeats suffered by the Anglo-Americans on the various fronts and many internal trends in both countries indicating their downfall, it is easy to see the difference between the Powers which are to emerge victorious in the current war and those which are to meet their doomsday.

The by-elections held at two different places in England since April 30 had been the cynosure of world attention as it meant the manifestation of the attitude of the British public against the Churchill Government. The result was that two of the candidates from the Conservative Party were overwhelmingly defeated, which vividly shows that the confidence of the British people in Premier Winston Churchill and his adherents is definitely waning.

On the other hand, the majority of the Americans are severely criticizing the war policy of President Roosevelt, and it is an undeniable fact that the anti-Government sentiment is rapidly gaining influence throughout the United States. The once rumored replacement of Cordell Hull, the American Secretary of State and the Secretaries of the Department of War and Navy, seem to have quietened down.

Thus, the reshuffle in the American Government personnel is not likely, at least for the time being, but the fact remains that the Naval Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives flatly rejected the draft plan of the Government for the wartime labor law, another fact indicative of the non-confidence of the American public in the Roosevelt administration.

A further gap in the specific gravity of fighting power between the Axis Powers and the Democratic camp is inevitable now that such a difference has been revealed in the internal situation in Japan and in the Anglo-American countries. It is only natural, then, that the Government officials as well as the civilian circles in Germany should shower admiration on the result of the general election just concluded in Japan.

Viewed from various angles, it is but natural to conclude that the United States and Britain will be pushed further down to the depth of despair as the war progresses.

### Greater East Asia Construction Council

MIYAKO—In the light of the objective of the War of Greater East Asia, the fundamental policies adopted by the Greater East Asia Construction Council, needless to say, are highly pertinent and appropriate. However, the construction of Greater East Asia is a problem that requires urgent attention at present, and accordingly concrete policies for the purpose should be decided as immediately as possible.

In view of the urgency of the problem, therefore, the most appropriate and proper means should be adopted so that discussions may be completed on the adoption of concrete problems as speedily as possible.

For the smooth operation of national policies strong political power is most urgently required in every corner of the country. Accordingly, new Diet members should consider it their first duty to fulfil the mission of Throne Aid through their respective positions. However, new Diet members are never required to display their political influence at random, but in a most fitting way as new Diet members at present.

### The New Diet

MIYAKO—How a variety of pressing problems with which the nation is confronted are to be solved by the new Imperial Diet is a matter of national concern. The Agriculture and Forestry Minister and those concerned with agricultural and industrial circles elected as new Diet members are considered to play a propelling role in the move for increased production of foodstuffs, an urgent problem at present. For the consummation of the current war, the political power should be concentrated by the new Diet members first of all on the most familiar problems facing the nation.

## *President Wang's Visit Is to Bolster China-Manchou Ties*

(Continued From Page 1)

the complete reconstruction of East Asia is now but a matter of time.

"What is most urgent at present is the unity and collaboration of East Asiatic peoples for the attainment of the great common objective of establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere under Japan's leadership.

"When President Wang visited Tokyo in May last year, he stated to the press that no matter what may happen in the world, closer collaboration between Japan and China would conquer all difficulties and hardships. Fully observing the President's statement, we wish to cooperate together for the establishment of the new order in East Asia."

### To Receive Sword

**Domei**

HSINKING, May 5.—The Government here, on the occasion of the formal visit to Manchoukuo of President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China at Nanking will present special products, including 16 swords made by the section of mass production of Japanese swords of the South Manchurian Railway Company, to President Wang and members of his suite, it is learned today.

It is recalled that the central laboratory of the South Manchurian Railway Company has succeeded in producing steel of superior nature which constitutes the raw material for the Japanese swords forged in Manchoukuo.

Concerning the visit of Wang Ching-wei, President of the National Government at Nanking, to Manchoukuo, the Government here issued a statement which reads as follows.

"His Excellency President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of the Republic of China today left Nanking for our country, accompanied by members of his suite, for the purpose of further consolidating the existing amicable bond binding Manchoukuo and China, on the one hand, and of inspecting the actual situation of our country which has made a gigantic stride since its founding, on the other. The party is scheduled to arrive here before long."

It is learned that the Manchoukuo Imperial Household will treat President Wang as its guest during his stay in Manchoukuo.

# WHITE HOUSE DENIES LONDON VISIT RUMOR

### Reports Not Worthy of Comment, Says President Roosevelt's Secretary

**Domei**

LISBON, May 4.—Rumors that President Roosevelt may visit London in the near future to discuss measures to cope with the serious war situation with British leaders were denied today by Stephen Early, secretary to the President, who declared in a press conference that the rumors "are not worthy of special comment," according to Washington dispatches received here.

### Trip Probable, Says London

**Domei**

BUENOS AIRES, May 4.—Reliable but unconfirmed reports from Swiss sources received in London regarding the visit of President Roosevelt to the British capital at the invitation of the King of England, have been regarded by British political circles as a "probable possibility," according to a London report received here today.

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Announcement of Tokyo Municipal Bureau of Electricity

The Tokyo Municipal Bureau of Tokyo, alive to urgent need of readjusting and perfecting the traffic structure of the capital, amalgamated nine private electric trolley companies on February 1. Taking into consideration financial burdens of citizens, the Bureau not only introduced no fare raise, but adopted a uniform fare policy of seven sen per capita all over the lines. As to the motorbus services under its management, the Bureau adopted one section fare policy limiting the longest mileage to four sections. The fare for one section is five sen and that for four sections 20 sen. This comes from the policy of the Bureau to serve the convenience of citizens on the basis of public utility.

It is hoped that citizens respect traffic morals and cooperate with the authorities for alleviating traffic confusion.

The Tokyo Municipal Bureau of Electricity

# YANAGISAWA'S VIEW ON CULTURE IS GIVEN

### Describes His Experience in Cultural Propaganda in Article

Although quite a stranger to Thailand, one of the chief concerns of Ken Yanagisawa, recently appointed head of the Japanese Culture Institute, was to promote the cultural relations between Japan and Thailand. This is revealed by Mr. Yanagisawa in an article entitled "Thailand and Myself" that appeared on the May issue of the "Bungei," a literary magazine, shortly before he was due to depart for Thailand to take up the duties of his new post.

Mr. Yanagisawa starts his article by saying, "I am going to Thailand by air toward the end of April. As I have never visited that country or its neighbor, French Indo-China, it will be a new and exciting experience for me."

**Has Long Experience**

He goes on to say that as the head of a section in the Cultural Enterprise Department of the Foreign Office, he was engaged in the propagation of Japanese culture in Europe and America.

Then he goes on to draw an interesting parallel between cultural work and the diagnosis of a patient's ailment, saying, "As was cleverly put by a French writer, no physician, no matter how skilful he may be, can tell his patient's condition through correspondence. The same holds good for cultural enterprises, for as long as no detailed survey is made on the spot, it is impossible to draft efficient measures for the enhancement of the cultural level of the people."

In explaining why he accepted his new post he says, "Despite some apprehensions as to my qualifications, I offered to go to Thailand because the relations between that country and Japan have never been so important as they are now. I look upon it as my obligation to the State, similar to the attitude of a young conscript called to the colors."

That Mr. Yanagisawa's belief in the importance of Thai-Japanese friendship is of no recent birth is clearly evidenced in the fact that for many years before the international situation assumed its present dimensions he was of the opinion that the relations between the two countries, especially that of culture should be strengthened.

As the greater part of his diplomatic career was spent in Europe and America, with a post in the Cultural Enterprise Department of the Foreign Office on returning to his home country, it naturally appears that his interests lie in the affairs of those countries to the exclusion of East Asiatic nations.

"However," he declares, "some of my closest friends knew it to be otherwise, for I would often tell them that the future activities of Japan in the cultural field should be concentrated in the then Siam, French Indo-China, the Philippines, the Netherlands East Indies and India. It must also be extended as far as Afghanistan and Persia."

Such enterprises of the Foreign Office as the dispatch of Professor Kojiro Sugimori as an exchange lecturer to the Philippines, and Professor Yonejiro Noguchi's visit to India, all introduced during Mr. Yanagisawa's term of office, were in line with his pet conceptions. A clear idea of a Greater East Asia, as far as its cultural phases were concerned, was rapidly being formed by Mr. Yanagisawa, he himself asserts.

**Approached by Thailand**

Seven or eight years ago the Thai Minister to Japan approached Mr. Yanagisawa, then a section chief of the Cultural Enterprise Department of the Foreign Office. He came to inquire whether the Foreign Office would offer its services for the realization of a visit to Japan by a troupe of Thai singers and dancers, made up of professors and students of the Royal Academy of Music and dancing at Bangkok. These Thailanders wanted to exhibit their skill in Tokyo and other localities in Japan.

Mr. Yanagisawa was of the opinion that if the wishes were realized, it would go a long way in enhancing the friendship between the two countries concerned. He also thought that part of the troupe's traveling expenses should be borne by the Cultural Enterprise Department. The reason he gave was that because the Thai productions were new to this country, and therefore, liable to be poorly attended to, their public performance would not bring in enough money to support them.

The Thai Minister's request was soon reported to the higher officials of the Foreign Office.

Just at that time, Mr. Yanagisawa had a call from a noted showman, who suggested that he would arrange for the visiting Thailanders and have them stage their performances under his own management. He was possessed of a good understanding of the nature of the intended project, and was apparently resolved to do it at any risk.

Mr. Yanagisawa was delighted with Mr. Tsukamoto's offer, and with Mr. Yanagisawa acting in a non-official capacity, all arrangements were completed.

The Thai troupe duly arrived here as was arranged by the Thai Legation, Mr. Tsukamoto and the Foreign Office chief. Mr. Yanagisawa still remembers how hard all concerned worked for the realization of the project, including those in his section of the service who assisted their chief with all their might.

A first performance of the visiting singers and dancers was staged at the Imperial Hotel with the presence of many Princes and Princesses of the Blood. The then Thai Minister gave an opening address on behalf of the sponsors.

The event proved to be a great success, so far unexcelled as far as courtesies between Japan and Thailand are concerned. It was followed by other performances staged in Tokyo and in a few provincial districts.

Although successful, the show failed to pay its expenses, for it lacked popular presentation, and also because of the large number of its members, 20 in all.

As a result, Mr. Tsukamoto, to whom all matters concerning the financing of the performance were entrusted, had to bear the ¥3,000 lost in the enterprise.

Meanwhile, the Thai dancers and singers, ignorant of the loss they had caused, returned to their country in triumph.

Mr. Yanagisawa was highly delighted, for it had turned out as he had wanted it to be; a great contribution toward the cause of furthering the friendly relations between Japan and Thailand.

Some time afterward, when Seifu Yoshida, shakuhachi expert, was preparing for a return visit to Thailand, together with some other Japanese artists, Mr. Yanagisawa approached the Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun for their financial support of the project. The request was granted. The paper promised to supply a portion of the traveling expenses of the party.

Mr. Yanagisawa's article concludes with the following remark: "I shall be greatly satisfied if my present mission will be facilitated with what little I have already done, toward the same cause."

# Pleased With New Sumo Rankings

Beaming with smiles over the new rankings announced at 5 a.m. Tuesday for the "summer" season of the professional sumo (wrestling) tournament which gets under way May 10 at the Kokugikan bowl at Ryogoku for fifteen days are Ohnomori (left) and Terukuni. Officials of the Japan Sumo Association made one of the most radical decisions in years when they shifted Terukuni, ohzeki (champion) still in his early twenties, from the East to the West camp to fill the gap left by the retirement of Minanogawa, yokozuna (grand champion). Ohnomori, who belongs to the same stable with Terukuni, is looking at the rankings with a big grin because he has been newly promoted into the makunouchi (champions) circle.

# Celebration of Boy's Festival Shows Youngsters Imbued With Heroic Trait

All Japanese families boasting of boys among its members celebrated the Boy's Festival on Tuesday.

Whether the Japanese lives within the Japanese Empire or abroad, each home had on display dolls representing warriors of feudal Japan, as well as their war equipment, including swords, suits of armor made of exquisite hand-made steel gold and silver work and the famous Samurai helmet, forerunner to the steel helmet used by Japanese warriors of today on the far-flung battlefronts of the Greater East Asia War.

In many of the older families, the dolls and other articles on display are priceless and are considered treasured heirlooms, handed down from generation to generation.

Spiritually, the display of these warrior dolls and the Samurai equipment, play a vital part in shaping the character of the young boys since they are told of the brave deeds of the Samurai in the past and the heroes of modern Japan.

The annual display of these dolls on this day act as a reminder to the boys during their formative stage to pattern their lives after the past and modern heroes of this Empire.

The War of Greater East Asia was proven again that the boys of yesterday have the sterling quality so necessary to make the heroes of today.

# MANY U.S. REPUBLICANS OPPOSE POST-WAR PLAN

### Resolution Passed Not Binding To Party as a Whole, Says Senator Taft

Special

LISBON, April 24.—The resolution on the "duties of the U.S. in the coming peace," although accepted by the National Committee of the Republican Party is not very popular amongst many Republicans, writes the Washington correspondent of the London Times, according to advice received here.

In a debate lasting five hours, prior to the passing of the resolution, Senator Taft declared that it was a big mistake to discuss the political course of the U.S. after the war at such an early stage.

The fact that Wendell Willkie, defeated Republican candidate, had fully supported Roosevelt's foreign policy, in contradiction to promises made by him during his election campaign, had rendered negotiations for the passing of the resolution rather difficult, the correspondent continued.

Following acceptance of the resolution Senator Taft explicitly stated that the resolution was not binding to the Party as a whole.

# THRONE AID COUNCIL ON ELECTION QUITS

### Abe Praises Work of Body Which Recommended Candidates

The Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Council disbanded Tuesday afternoon.

The reason for the move was that the council had performed the mission for which it was created a few months ago of recommending candidates in the general election held last Thursday and assisting these candidates in their campaigns.

**Abe Praises Council**

The dissolution of the council came at a general meeting of the organization held at 5 p.m., following an address by General Nobuyuki Abe in which the president of the council eulogized the work of the council.

Another organization bearing on the political situation became history for all practical purposes the same day. It was the Rule Aid League of Diet Members, a negotiating body of the House of Representatives since the dissolution of the political parties.

The leaders of the organization formally approved the agreement reached by party managers the previous day that the organization should be dissolved in view of the political situation.

The principal reason for the decision to dissolve the league was that the situation challenged party members to cooperate positively in the formation of a powerful political force embracing all people which would be necessary to bring the War of Greater East Asia to a victorious conclusion.

The league will formally come to an end on May 10 at a general meeting of the organization.

Representatives of the various groups of the House of Peers will meet in a day or two to discuss plans for the two-day extraordinary Diet session on May 27 and 28.

## More Japanese Interned

An additional 341 Japanese nationals have been interned in the United States and Hawaii and 315 in Australia, according to a cabled report received by the Foreign Office Tuesday from the International Red Cross Society in Geneva. It was also disclosed that 36 of the Japanese internees in the United States and Hawaii have been set free and two others have died.

## Casey Arrives in Cairo

Domei

LISBON, May 5.—Richard Casey, British Minister to the Near East, who had been visiting London for some time to conduct negotiations with his home Government, arrived in Cairo yesterday, according to a Reuter's dispatch from London received here today.

# GANDHI'S INFLUENCE INCREASING IN INDIA

### Many Influential Circles Want Him Reinstated as Congress Leader

The influence of Mahatma Gandhi has become considerably strengthened and Britain is helpless to take any measures to cope with the unfavorable situation, reports an Asahi correspondent from Stockholm.

The crushing defeat suffered by the combined forces of Britain and the Chungking administration on the Burmese front not only dealt a death blow to Burma itself, but it also exposed India to a crisis. Consequently, the report says, Britain is trying desperately to lure the Indians to take part in the defense of the country, but the Indian National Congress Party nevertheless is reluctant to extend cooperation, thus causing a great deal of dissatisfaction in Britain.

As if to completely ignore the sorry plight of Britain, the correspondent continues, the influence of Mahatma Gandhi within the National Congress is daily growing and out of 180 members of the All-India Commission of the National Congress, 176 persons supported the plan proposed by Gandhi.

At any rate, it is held among the members of the Indian National Congress Party that the erstwhile Britain-India parley only served to increase the non-confidence of the Indians hitherto harbored against Britain.

**Want Gandhi As Leader**

According to a New Delhi dispatch from a British correspondent, the Asahi reporter says, the influence of the Mahatma has gained considerably of late and the majority of the All-India Commission is insisting to reinstate the Mahatma as the leader of the Indian National Congress. The London Daily Mail, however, writes in a sarcastic vein in this connection, saying that the National Congress Party is thinking only of the success of the party itself rather than considering the interests of the Indian nationals as a whole.

Meanwhile, another Asahi correspondent reports from Buenos Aires that the pro-British elements among the Indians have disappeared almost completely and the public in general is reluctant in according cooperation to the British forces in defending India.

At the meeting of the All-India Commission of the National Congress currently in session at Allahabad, the proposal submitted by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was rejected and the authority for leadership in the National Congress was placed within the grasp of Mahatma Gandhi.

The Nehru proposal, according to the correspondent, was to regard Britain as a non-belligerent and to form a guerilla corps in helping the British forces in their resistance against Japan but it has met with a flat refusal. Thus, there is no room left whatsoever for further negotiations between Britain and the Indian National Congress Party.

**Majority Indifferent**

The occupation of Mandalay by the Japanese Forces has thrown India into danger, but a greater part of the Indian populace is indifferent toward the defense of the country and consequently, except for limited cooperation from the Mohammedans, the Sikhs and the followers of another religion, the British forces must undertake to defend India solely by themselves.

In Madras, however, the Governor is adopting a pro-British attitude, striving for a plan calling for the partition of India, but the influence of the movement is far from sufficient to Britain through the current crisis, the reporter concludes, adding that all in all, the British Empire faces a dark future.

# AMERICA CONTINUES ABUSING JAPANESE

### Rights of Nationals Ignored As Government Herds Them In Desert Camps

If President Abraham Lincoln could come back to his country in person right now, he would be shocked to death to see that his country is now a boiling pot of minority races instead of a melting pot of all races as he proudly declared to the world some 80 years ago. This radical change would be too much for President Lincoln to connive at.

If President Lincoln could take a good look at the prevailing conditions of the United States, he would surely declare the Washington Government is not a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people. For loyal American citizens are being treated just like enemy aliens because of their parental background. These 100 per cent Americans have been driven into what Washington officials call a "resettlement project," which is another term for a "concentration camp" in American official language.

People in the United States as well as in neutral countries did not believe their ears when they heard that the Washington Government had been establishing what they call resettlement projects for Japanese nationals in Parker, Arizona, which is a bleak, undeveloped spot in the midst of a vast desert.

**Another Desert Camp**

Another concentration camp for Japanese residents is found in Manzanar, California, a desert country which could be a suitable scene for a motion picture starring Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, and Dorothy Lamour, but which is absolutely out as a locality for any civilized humans to live in. Manzanar constitutes a portion of the Mojave desert, which is characterized by scorching heat in the summer, heavy snowfalls and biting winds in the winter, rocks and dusty sands. Even sagebrushes which are an unmistakable sign of a bleak and barren land keep away from Manzanar because of its unbelievably extreme climate. In the past, a great many Indians died of the heat while traversing the desert.

Harry Ferguson, a United Press correspondent, describing what he called "this youngest, strangest city in the world," wrote: "A short while ago, Manzanar was an empty dusty land between two mountain ranges, the Sierra Madre and the Sierra Nevada, offshoots of the Rocky Mountains.

According to press reports, 10,000 Japanese residents of Southern Californian cities and American citizens of Japanese lineage have been dumped in this desert.

Manzanar is not a resettlement project. It is definitely a concentration camp, inasmuch as it is guarded day and night by fully-armed American soldiers.

**More Persecution**

In the meantime, a mass evacuation of Japanese residents on the West Coast of the United States seems to be a daily happening recently, as another press report indicates that 2,000 Japanese nationals in Portland, Oregon, have been ordered to go out of Rose City by May 5. But the dispatch did not indicate where these poor Japanese would be sent. The American Government got wise this time and keeps the rest of the world guessing where the victims of the circumstances would be evacuated. But this much can be said safely that the Japanese residents of Rose City would be destined for a desert or a sagebrush country, at best, in the interior, where only labor with sweat and blood can provide a bare subsistance. All this indicates "good-bye to civilization," for the Japanese in the United States.

According to the official version, the evacuation plan is designed to assure military security, but such is phony excuse in view of the fact that a relatively few unarmed Japanese civilians surrounded by millions of Americans never constitute a military menace to the entire Pacific Coast of the United States.

Moreover, the evacuation of these Japanese subjects into what may be properly regarded as "No Man's Land" was not motivated by a protective policy. Behind this mass evacuation plan, lies a sinister labor policy of the Washington Government. It intends to convert these deserts into fertile and productive lands through sweat and blood of Japanese labor.

**No Respect for Old**

It is recalled in this connection that a majority of the Japanese evacuees are past the prime of their life and are about to retire from the toils of bread-earning. But these poor aged Japanese are being forced by the Washington Government to start their life anew under the most adverse conditions and to break their neck to turn the deserts into farming lands. This is what the American Government, which has identified itself as the foremost champion of democracy in the world is forcing on a small group of helpless Japanese residents, who greatly have contributed to the development of America's economic life.

The English language magazine, Asiana, published in Shanghai and edited by Brian O'Hara in its April number declared: "President Roosevelt is a traitor to democracy." Asserting that the forced removal of the Japanese from the West Coast cities included the American citizens of Japanese ancestry, the monthly journal asked: "What form of Government can claim this outrageous act as justifiable in any modern civilization?"

It continued that although the American treatment of the Japanese at the outset of the war was "within reason," with each defeat and reverse, the treatment of the Japanese nationals became more stringent and unreasonable until now no Japanese is allowed to live on the West Coast, and Japanese families have been moved inland into unfamiliar environments and forced to live in isolated barracks under guard.

**Land of Humiliation**

According to the Asiana, the history of the Japanese in the United States is one of persecution and humiliation, but the Japanese have toiled patiently and untiringly to bring rich yield from some of the most barren and hopeless lands. At the same time, it said, the Japanese have placed implicit trust in democracy and entrusted their children to the ways of the American people. These children have become "better Americans than citizens of European extractions."

The Asiana, moreover, said "An examination of the records of the Japanese-American citizens leaves no doubt that they have proven themselves worthy of any trust, duty and honor due to an American patriot, but now the American Government is placing thousands of Japanese residents including these American citizens of Japanese parentage into isolated internment camps. Is this act worthy of the Washington Government which has claimed to be the symbol of democracy?"

The land of the free has turned into a country of vicious prejudice and unbearable discrimination. But does the Roosevelt administration still have the nerve to call itself the protector of the weak and helpless? Or does it have the courage to admit that the United States Government cannot afford justice for all, and is viciously discriminating against the Japanese residents? (I.W.)

# Imperial Gift Is Granted Count Kaneko For Great Work in Historical Research

With the prospective dissolution of the Society for the Compilation of the Meiji Restoration Historical Data, His Majesty the Emperor Tuesday was pleased to honor Count Kentaro Kaneko with an Imperial gift in recognition of his many years' services rendered as president of the society, reports Domei.

On behalf of Count Kaneko, Jiro Arimitsu, chief of the Secretariat of the Education Ministry, reported himself to the Imperial Household Department to receive the Imperial gift through Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira on the same morning.

The society came into being in May of 1911 as a government undertaking for the compilation of the historical data of the Meiji Restoration, and with the completion of the undertaking the society has been decided to be dissolved shortly. During the period of 30 years of its existence, the society has compiled 4,215 volumes of "The Dai Nippon Restoration Historical Data," "The History of the Meiji Restoration" in five volumes and "The Outline of the Meiji Restoration" in one volume. These books are being published one by one.

In connection with the accomplishments of the society, it is further reported that the following five persons were at the same time honored with Imperial gifts. They are:

Tsugihisa Kurozawa, Vice-President of the society; Jintaro Fujii, Hidesuke Moriya, Kunio Maruyama and Sadabumi Fujii, all on the editorial staff of the society.

# ICHIKAWA ON WAY HOME AFTER LEAVING TEHERAN

### Counselor Ando of Japanese Embassy at Rome Reaches Kuibishev

Hikotaro Ichikawa, Japanese Minister to Iran, and other members of the Legation who were ordered by the Teheran Government to evacuate that country, now are traversing Central Asia by train on their homeward journey after crossing the Caspian Sea from Baku, on its southwestern shore, presumably passing Tashkent, Asahi's Kuibishev correspondent reports.

The party is believed to be proceeding to Japan by way of the Trans-Siberian Railway via Turkistan, the Asahi's message revealed.

Meanwhile, Yoshizo Ando, Counselor to the Japanese Embassy in Rome, who arrived at Kuibishev following his 17-day trip through the Soviet-Turkish border, entrained on May 1 for Omsk en route to Japan by way of Soviet territory, which is the only route connecting Japan and Europe due to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, according to the Asahi's dispatch.

## THAI MISSION IN NIKKO

### Party Scheduled to Return to Capital This Evening

Members of the visiting Thai Congratulation Mission headed by Lieutenant General Phya Phahol Pholphayuha Sena, arrived at Nikko Tuesday morning, reports Domei.

The party immediately proceeded to the Toshogu Shrine to worship the soul of Shogun Iyeyasu.

The party is scheduled to return to Tokyo this evening after spending the night at Kanaya Hotel, Nikko.

# NOGUCHI DECORATED FOR YALU PROJECT

### Granted First Class Order Of Sacred Treasure for Power Plant Efforts

Jun Noguchi, president of the Japan Nitrogen Fertilizer Company, Osaka, the Asahi Silk Textile Company, the Yalu Hydro-Electric Power Generation Company, and a number of other large business concerns, was decorated with the First Class Order of the Sacred Treasure Tuesday for meritorious services rendered in connection with the Yalu Hydro-Electric Power Plant and for development of many other civilian enterprises.

It will be recalled that the first period of the construction of a mammoth power generation plant on the Yalu River got under way in 1937 and was scheduled to be completed within this year, but due to various changes that took place in the situation, the project was somewhat delayed.

Presently, about 55 per cent of the construction of the huge dam at Suiho has been completed and the two largest dynamos and water-wheels in the world are being installed. The first dynamo is expected to go into full operation by the end of July and the second, about the end of August this year.

It is further being contemplated to complete the installation of the third dynamo within this year, thus completing the second largest man-made dam in the world surpassed only by the Boulder Dam, near Las Vegas in Arizona, and the biggest and most efficient hydro-electric power plant in the world.

The power thus generated is to be distributed to Manchoukuo and Chosen. The extension of 220,000-volt high-tension wire for the transmission of power has already been completed.

The power generating capacity of the Igen and Gishu hydro-electric power plants in Chosen, the so-called second period construction on the Yalu which is to get under way this year for the next four years, is about 50 per cent of that of the Suiho plant. In view of the difficulties over materials, however, it is planned to concentrate efforts first on preparation, the construction work beginning in earnest from 1943.

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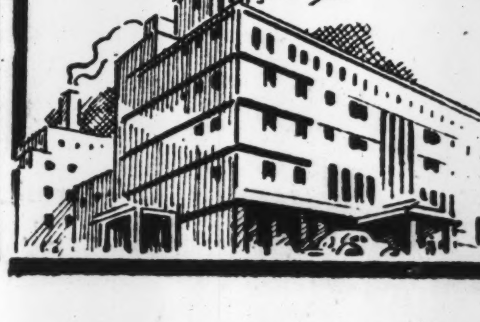

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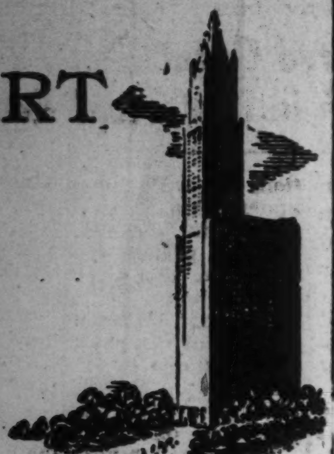
# CULTURAL ART



## East and West

### PART II

Under the present condition of Japan it is entirely proper for the Japanese people to become conscious of themselves, to reexamine their national culture and seek to find out what is genuinely Japanese. But some people are cynical, declaring that Japanese culture came from China, Europe and America and India, and jump at the conclusion that there is practically nothing that the Japanese may call genuinely theirs. This is due to a misunderstanding about what is meant by "purely Japanese." According to their opinion, pure Japanese culture is that which was originated by the Japanese, nurtured in Japan and which is absolutely free from any foreign influence.

But there is no such a thing in Japan and for that matter in any other country in the world. As for Japan, whenever it absorbed a foreign element, there was a sort of cultural fermentation, causing the Japanese culture to attain a higher stage of development.

#### Chinese Learning

Unless Japan adopted Chinese learning, the development of Japanese literature in so short a time would be unthinkable. This is all the more so since Japan did not have a written language when Chinese learning came to Japan. The compilation of the Manyoshiu (the earliest Japanese anthology) and the development of waka (short poem of 31 syllables) were possible because Japan adopted the Chinese characters as the mean of written language.

Buddhism exerted a great influence over the Japanese literature, but it did not manifest itself so strongly as Christianity did in the English, German and French literatures. One of the reasons for this was due to the fact that the Buddhist sutras were the Chinese translations and very difficult for the Japanese at large to understand. There is no doubt that the Japanese people in the early stage of their culture were influenced by Buddhism, but how much they understood the contents of the Chinese translations of Buddhist sutras is a question. Copying Buddhist sutras was popular, and the people listened to lectures on the Hokekyo and other sutras, but it is questionable whether they had an intelligent understanding of the lectures. Nevertheless they were influenced by the Buddhist trend of thought and began to think of the problem of life, of which they never thought hitherto in an abstract term.

#### Buddhist Influence

The tendency to think of the problem of life in the abstract term began to develop under the Buddhist influence. It is apparent from the contents in the Kojiki that there never was such a tendency before Buddhism came to Japan. Up to that time, the Japanese thought of the problem of life and the condition of living in conjunction with the thought of gods. This trend of thought was realistic, but not independent and abstract. The new tendency to think abstractly might have been simple and primitive, but if it was not for that, the custom of telling religious tales would not have developed so early as it did. This shows that Buddhism had a great influence upon the life of the people in the early stage of their cultural development.

The next is the Buddhist influence on architecture, sculpture and pictorial art. The Shinto architecture known as Taisha-zukuri and other primitive structures in the form of huts were architectures peculiar to Japan before Buddhist temple architectures came to Japan from China. As the temple architecture was so considerably different from the native structures, they at first remained aloof, neither one affecting the other, but later they counteracted upon each other to some extent. However, they have remained to this day as essentially different types of architectures.

#### Japanese Style

In due course of time, however, the Japanese architecture began to influence the Buddhist temple architecture, causing it to adopt the Japanese style of floor and eaves. This result would not have been attained so quickly as it was had it not been for the power of the Japanese faith in Buddhism. At any rate, however, Buddhist temple has never fully adopted the Japanese form of architecture, because it is built for the special religious purpose.

It is of some interest to compare the change the Buddhist temple had undergone the change, be it ever so slight, in the course of its development in Japan with that of Christian church in the West.

The Japanese Buddhist architecture has not undergone a change to any remarkable degree at any time as seen in the history of Japanese Buddhist architecture. This is due chiefly to the conservative character of Buddhism. In the Christian West, the church may be considered as a small community in which the Christians moved about and have their being, and as such it has undergone a constant change in keeping with the change in the spirit of the age in which the people lived.

The architecture known as Shinden-zukuri which prevailed during the Heian period (794-1183), received its inspiration from the Shinto shrine and Buddhist temple architectures. With the advent of the Kamakura period (1183-1332), an achitecture known as Shoin-zukuri came into vogue under the influence of the Zen sect of Buddhism.

The castle architecture is believed by the Japanese people at large as an architecture peculiar to Japan, but in reality it is affected by various foreign architectural influences, particularly by Dutch influence. The designer might have been inspired by the Western style of castle, but considering the purpose for which the Japanese warriors of feudal days erected it, it was indisputably the product of the Japanese spirit.

#### Western Castles

Some of the castles in the Western countries corresponded to the Tenshukaku, Japanese feudal castle, but the object for which they were constructed was quite different. The lower part of the Western castle, which was considerably above the level of the ground, was dungeon. The interior was dark, being barely lit by the light coming in through a small window. It was the room in which war prisoners were kept. The upper part of the structure was the watch tower, from which the enemy's movement was observed.

The Japanese castle was constructed for an entirely different purpose. In the event the moats around the castle and the fortified towers, from which bowmen shot their arrows, were carried by the enemy, the warriors fell back on the castle and there they made the final stand. But in the event they were overpowered by the enemy, who succeeded in gaining entrance into the castle, they climbed up on the tower, and there they ended their lives by disembowelment before they were made prisoners.

#### Sculpture

As for sculpture, those carved before the Meiji era (1868-1911) were mostly Buddhist statues. The rapid progress the world of sculpture made in the early stage of cultural development in Japan would have been impossible without Buddhist influence to stimulate it. The Japanese took to Buddhism with a great religious enthusiasm, with the result that it became widespread in a comparatively short time.

Under this situation, it was only natural that Japanese sculptors of Buddhist images developed a great technical skill in carving as early as the eighth century. In those days, they were not so ambitious for worldly fame as those of modern Japan and hardly ever put their signatures on their handiworks. If they ever did, they usually affixed them on an unobstrusive part of their products. It is true that Chinese artists who were naturalized to Japan produced many fine pieces of sculpture, but it was not long before that many Japanese artists began to produce marvelous Buddhist images.

#### Buddhist Statues

Carving statues representing other than Buddhist subjects was originally suggested by the art of carving Buddhist images. At first the wooden statues produced naturally represented high Buddhist priests and then Emperors and other exalted persons. During the Yedo period (1603-1868), decorative carvings to beautify Buddhist temples and household furniture attained a high stage of development also under Buddhist influence.

The art of painting freed itself from Buddhist influence during a comparatively early stage of its development. It made rapid progress under the stimulus of competitions in which participants competed for the excellence of the pictures they painted. The painting became an object of art appreciation in due course of time, but they can hardly be called a pure art, being painted on paper screens and doors and so forth for decorative purposes. At any rate, the pictorial art freed itself from the Buddhist influence long before architecture and sculpture.

#### Painting

Japanese painting, including painting in black and white, made a great stride under continental influence during the Kamakura (1183-1332) and the Ashikawa (1333-1574) periods. During the Kamakura period, Chinese Buddhist priests came to Japan and became engaged in missionary work for the spread of the Zen sect of Buddhism. It was about that time that many Japanese scholars and priests went to China to study Chinese learning and returned with many handwritings and paintings, which were the works of famous contemporary Chinese Buddhist priests and artists. Stimulated by this trend of affairs, the art of painting in Japan made a remarkable progress. It is not too much to say that this would not have been possible had it not been for continental influence.

#### Western Influence

The influence of Western art began to be felt in Japan before the Yedo period, but it did not begin to penetrate Japan steadily and to any remarkable degree until the Meiji era (1868-1911). Western influence is still working upon the Japanese art world. During the early part of the era, Western critics deemed Japanese art objects as of not much value, judging them according to their own standard of excellence. The failure of the Western people to realize that they had the wrong stick for measuring Japanese art still continues to more or less extent.

The Japanese people who have always been progressive and enterprising and disposed to readily adopt things foreign, have often been criticized as apish. In reality, however, this criticism has been proved as erroneous by the fact that after a period of copying a thing foreign they as a rule digested it and made it a part of themselves to create a higher art with the Japanese spirit as the motive power.

#### Isolation

In this day and age when the nations of the world are influencing one another with their respective cultural influences, it is obviously impossible for Japan to remain isolated from any foreign cultural influence. Japan has always absorbed foreign elements as food for her mental and spiritual nourishment for producing things peculiar to her.

Superficial observers see only the primitive phase of the Japanese culture and criticize that Japanese art objects, which are peculiar to Japan, are primitive, but the presence of the primitive element is one of the most important features of the Japanese art. In fact, Japanese culture has made its development to this day on the primitive element as its foundation.

#### Primitive Element

The Western culture after a long period of its development usually abandons its primitive phase on which it had grown, but such is not the case with Japanese culture. The Japanese race has maintained its primitive cultural foundation to this day. To superficial observers who interprete Japanese culture in a narrow sense, Japanese art is liable to appear primitive on that account. As a matter of fact, this misplaced judgment on the Japanese culture is widespread, but trained observers do not fail to see that graceful Japanese culture stands on the primitive element as its pedestal.

In Japan, there is such a term as "shoko," meaning classicism. The term originally came from China, but the Japanese interpretation of the term is vastly different from that of the Chinese. Ancient China had a glorious culture. To the Chinese of subsequent generations, it was the golden age and an everlasting source of yearning for the old. They admired, exalted and glorified the ancient culture. There is at least a strong tendency for shoko to have this significance to the Chinese.

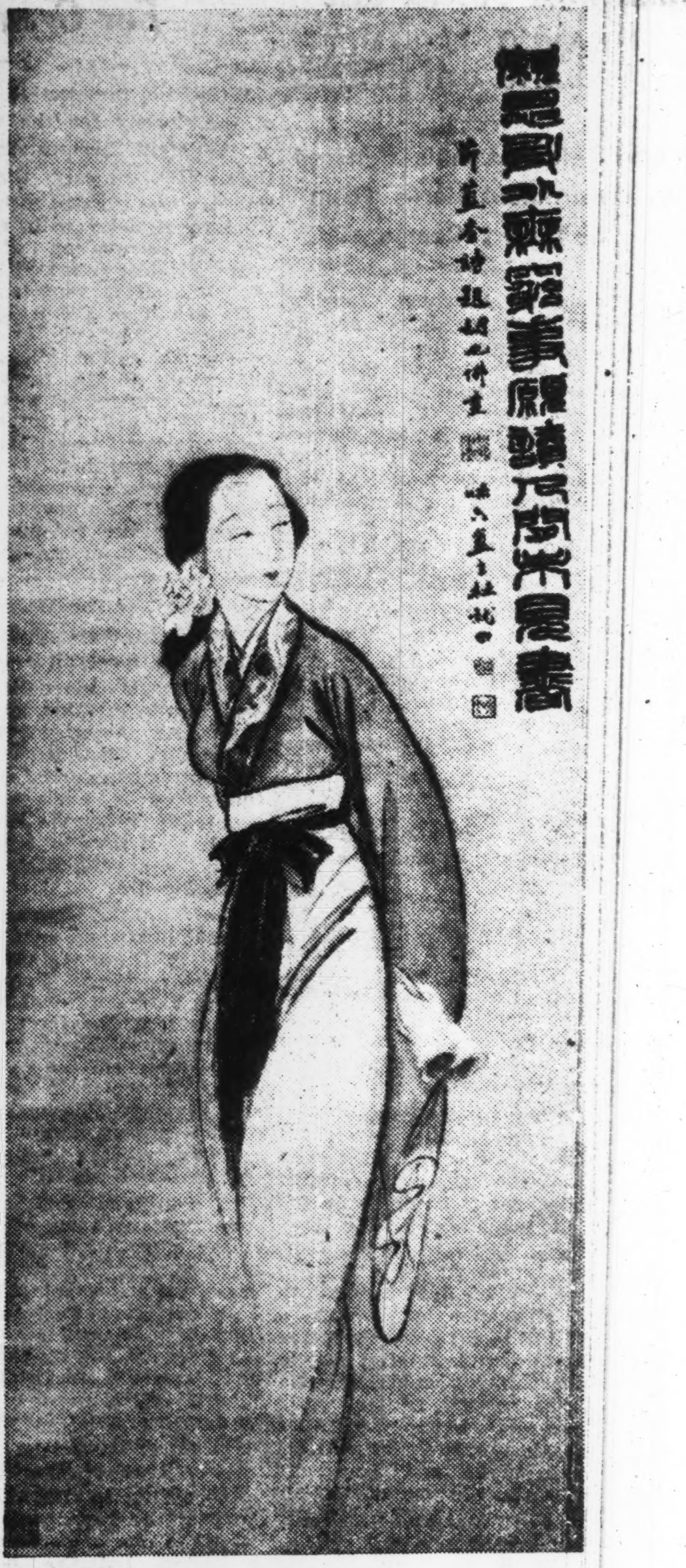
#### Living in the Present

The Japanese people have no yearning for the ancient glory, of which their country is proud. They take it in a matter-of-fact way and do not cherish a yearning to return to the past no matter how glorious and brilliant it might have been. To the Japanese people, however, the past is not dead and gone. To them, it always lives in the present, and this has been so since the days of antiquity. This is seen, for instance, in the fact that when His Majesty the Emperor issues an Imperial rescript or edict, He does so in accordance with "the teaching bequeathed by Our Imperial Ancestors." The Japanese people esteem and cherish classicism in the present.

Many Europeans are studying Japan, some of them specializing in its ancient culture while others in its modern culture. It is not safe for them, however, to try to understand present-day Japan without understanding the element of the remote past in it because the method is bound to lead them to a serious misinterpretation of the country.

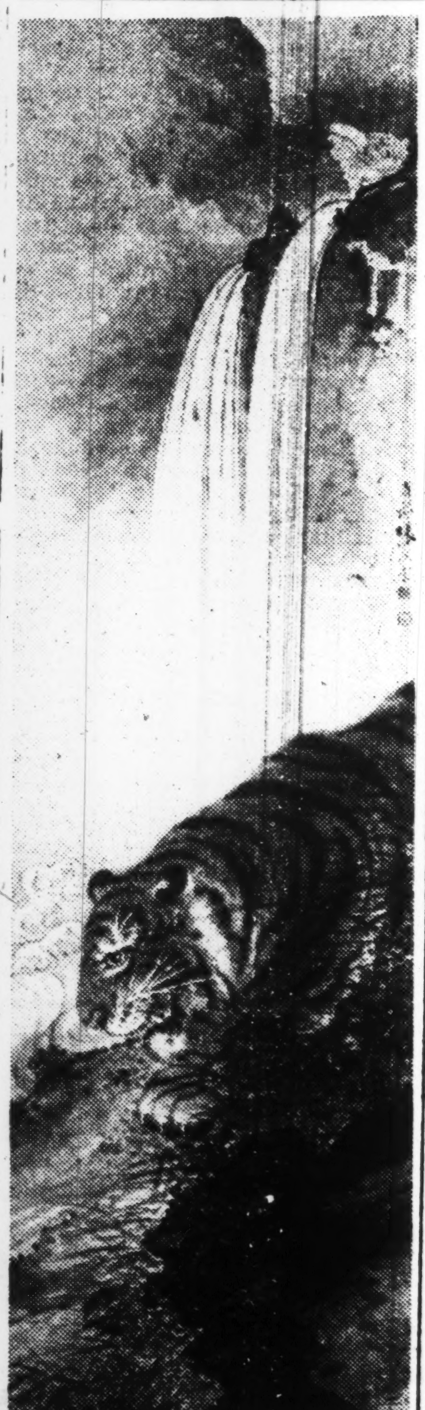
(To Be Continued)

## Chinese Lady



The full, flowing lines of this painting by a Shanghai artist are suggestive of Grecian influence. In contrast with the Ukiyoe paintings it lacks fullness of detail. (Uyeno Fine Arts Gallery)

## Drinking Tiger



An Original and Ingenious Drawing by a Chinese Artist. (Uyeno Fine Arts Gallery).

# ORNAMENTAL ART IN JAPAN

Of all the countries of the Orient, Japan holds a pre-eminent position in all matters connected with the ornamental and decorative arts; and in several branches of art-manufacture it stands at the head of the civilized world states an art critic.

"Japanese art, is, however, now so well known and so widely appreciated all over the world, that it is quite unnecessary to enlarge on these facts; every one who takes any interest in the subject of art-industry is acquainted with the wonderful works in lacquer, ivory, metal, embroidery, enamel, and pottery which have been produced in Japan; and these alone are sufficient to prove the exalted position the Japanese art workmen have held for centuries and still hold at the present time.

"It has been the fashion to remark that art and manipulative skill in Japan are things of the past: but investigation with an unprejudiced mind hardly supports this view. Indeed, the careful examination of many examples of work executed during the last few years has convinced us that the art workman of today is quite as clever and painstaking as he of two or three centuries ago. Why should he not be, with all the advantages the study of the works of the past gives him? It is questionable if modern science can be included in his advantages. One thing is certain, it has supplied him with bright and glaring dyes and pigments, which he has, in the interests of commerce, been induced to adopt, frequently to the total suppression of his natural taste.

#### Refined Quality

"One of the characteristics of the best periods of Japanese art is a peculiarly quiet and refined scale of color, in which the harmonies of analogy are generally more marked than the harmonies of contrast. Vivid contrasts are not of frequent occurrence, except for the production of some startling effects, as, for instance, where a bright red sun, with a white crane flying across it, is placed directly upon a light blue ground.

"Brilliant colors associated with rich gilding are lavishly employed by the Japanese architects in the decoration of temples and shrines; indeed, in the application of brilliant color, both on plain and carved surfaces, they rival the decorations of the Alhambra. But the amount of shade which of necessity pervades such elaborate and complicated wooden structures as the Japanese temples, exercises an important modifying influence upon the bright coloring and gilding, refining and subduing vivid contrasts, and blending all into a pleasing harmony. The effects of the decorations are ever changing with the changing daylight; salient portions now sparkling in the sunshine, now retiring into shade; and parts buried in deep shadow under the powerful sunshine come forward in rich hues under the softer and more diffused light. We may safely state that a careful study of all the departments of decorative art leaves us no alternative but to pass a favorable opinion on the skill of the Japanese colorists; they are unquestionably in advance of all East Asia artists in this respect.

#### Secret Process

"In metallurgy, modern science has taught the Japanese founders nothing; for centuries they have been unapproachable in the composition of bronze and other alloys for ornamental purposes, their skill being only surpassed by that of the artists who wrought them into quaint and expressive pictures; or into sword-guards, vases, perfume-burners, domestic utensils, and countless other objects of utility and beauty.

"The Japanese appear to have been for many centuries acquainted with all the processes of ornamental metal-working; and in certain branches have surpassed the artists of all other countries. With great manipulative skill, untiring patience and consummate taste they have produced works in the precious metals, upon grounds of iron and bronze, which are unsurpassed, and we may say unsurpassable, as examples of ornamental or decorative art in their own class.

"The Japanese appear to have been a warm love for the common productions of nature, and have with the greatest ingenuity bent them to their service in the ornamental arts. Such materials as finely marked and colored woods, ivory mother-of-pearl, tortoise-shell, coral, metallic ores, pure metals, alloys, rock-crystal and colored stones have one and all been manipulated with most happy results, especially in their applied and incrusted work. To this list must be added the sap of the Rhus vernicifera, which plays the most important part in the greatest art industry of the country, being the material from which all the Japanese Lacquer is made.

"The conditions under which the old artists and artificers cultivated their special talents were those most favorable to the production of perfect works of art. Living under the protection and in the establishments of the great Daimyos, perfectly free from all the cares, and supplied with all the necessities of life, they concentrated every thought and expended the most loving care upon each object they essayed to produce. Time was of no account to them; and their masters were well content to watch the gradual development of ideas, and the tedious processes of manipulation, which were to produce masterpieces never before achieved.

#### Conscientious Artists

"It was under such circumstances that all the great artists worked for centuries prior to the suppression of the feudal system; and, in examining their masterpieces, especially those in lacquer and metal-work, we can with great difficulty form any idea of the thought, skill, and time expended in their production.

"In examining or passing an opinion on a work of ornamental art, one cannot well separate the artistic design from the manipulative treatment; and in works of Japanese origin the separation of the two equally important elements is a matter well-nigh impossible; this springs from the fact that the artist and workman are one individual, and that mind and hand go together in all he does. It is true that the artist of today works on tradition to a great extent, and adopts the materials and motives for his designs which have been common property for generations; yet, after all, there are evidence, never wanting, which indicate that they have been filtered through his own heart and seen through the window of his own mind.

#### Individual Charm

"We are not going to press an opinion that all the Japanese artists have done is perfect or even good art, as the term is understood in the West; on the contrary, we will freely admit that their works are full of imperfections and even distortions, especially in the schools of drawing; but yet it must be maintained that in their purely ornamental and decorative art works there are charms of design, quaint beauties of treatment, and immense skill in the graphic delineation of natural objects, so far as the immediate requirements extend, and in the happy use of different materials, which one can find in the corresponding works of no other nation.

"Special works of art in the shape of hanging pictures, kakemono, are hung up on certain occasions, and help to relieve the extreme simplicity of the apartments. The most talented Japanese artists have produced many of their best drawings in the shape of kakemono; and numerous examples of great interest are now in the possession of art collectors abroad.

"The marvelous patience, highly cultivated manipulative skill and the happy and lively fancy of the artisan artists of Japan, have led them to improve upon every idea or suggestion they have received from other countries. This fact may be readily proved by the comparison of Japanese and Chinese art works. China, India, and Chosen have largely contributed to the foundation of Japanese art; and it is not a difficult matter to trace their influence in the works of all the great periods. Every thought, however, which the Japanese artist has received from these nations he has invested with a charm and expression peculiarly his own; so, although the origin may be foreign, the work is in treatment and excellence altogether Japanese."

# BRIDGES

## In Japan

Japanese bridges are of many kinds:—some are most primitive in character, others are of a complex nature; while some show an understanding of true structural qualities.

The most simple bridge—if bridge it may be called—used for the passage of rivers where there is but little traffic consists of two trunks of trees placed side by side, and having one extremity fixed at one side of the river, while the other, which reaches within jumping distance of the opposite side, is held in its position by a rope fastened to a peg at some little distance up the stream. But from this they advance through every conceivable degree of complexity.

There are bridges made of piles of fagots. There are bridges made of straight bamboos, resting on supports in the river so that the bridge is flat. There are others similarly formed only with the center raised so that the bridge somewhat resembles an inverted V.

#### Spectacle Bridge

There is also a bridge in Japan formed of stout planks, which rest on the decapitated, branching tops of two large trees. There are bridges supported by a complicated system of bracketing; there are others consisting of semi-circular arches; while in Kyoto we find what is called the "spectacle bridge"—a bridge with two circular openings through which the water flows. But what has caused Europeans to regard the Japanese as devoid of a knowledge of structure is the fact that some of the bridges which have the arch form are yet propped by supports. As these supports come into contact with the under surface of the arch, such bridges reveal no understanding of the structural qualities. These curved and yet supported bridges are invariably formed of wood, hence they differ widely from arched structures formed of stone. Yet if Japan contains many illustrations of false structure, these do not prove that Japan does not possess men who have perfect understanding of true structural principles.

The Japanese have been great architects. Architecture involves a knowledge of structure. A man may be able to construct an edifice so that it will stand securely but he may be altogether unable to erect a beautiful building. No one could look upon either the great temples of Shiba or of Nikko without feeling that the architect of these glorious buildings understood perfectly the principles of both construction and beauty.

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YOUNG Eurasian, speaking English and Japanese, seeks position here or abroad. Apply Box 633, Japan Times, Yokohama.

## REICH MINISTER DETAILS PLANNED ECONOMIC LIFE

### New Regional Chambers to Have Wider Sphere of Activity

D.N.B.

BERLIN, May 2.—Some details about the planned simplification of the organizations of economic life and economic administration in Germany were given by State Secretary Landfried of the Reich Ministry of Economics.

He stated that out of a total of 111 German Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 41 chambers will be dissolved. Instead, new regional chambers will be founded which will have a greater sphere of activity. Moreover, 71 chambers of arts and crafts will be dissolved and their duties will be taken over by joint regional chambers.

The new chambers will thus have subdivisions that will deal with all tasks concerned such as industry, commerce, arts, crafts, and etc. This simplification, however, will not affect all regional political districts since the present organizations of 20 important districts will remain as before.

The reform program is due to the coordinated efforts by all Government bureaus to simplify the administration in order to arrive at a better efficiency in favor of the greatest war efforts.

The simplification of work will free many employes for other duties, which are of greatest importance to the war efforts to the country.

## U.S. Strength at Suez Weak

D.N.B.

ANKARA, May 4.—The U.S. troop contingents which arrived at Suez do not even amount to the strength of one regiment, it is reported from Cairo.

According to the same source of information, one battalion of U.S. troops also reached Basra.

## Radio Program

**Subject to Change Without Notice**

**Regular Program (Weekdays)**

NEWS: 6, 7 a.m.; 12, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 10 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, 7 and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 6:20, 7:50 a.m.; 2:30 p.m.
Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
Music for workers: 2:30 p.m.
Program Announcement: 5:50 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10:00 a.m.

**Wednesday**

**— Morning —**

6:30 Serial Talk, "The Way of Samurai," by Koju Takayanagi; Poem Recital.
7:00 Time; News; Chamber Music, "Sonata for Violin and Piano in D Minor" (Brahms); Piano solo, Brahms' Waltz No. 1, No. 2 and No. 15; Hungarian Dance No. 6 and No. 7.
9:00 Wartime Housekeeping Hour: Talk on "Curing Tuberculosis" by Dr. Gakuzo Kumagaya.
9:40 "My Experience in an Air Raid," by Ryozo Yoshiwara; Announcement by the Air Defense Bureau of the Home Ministry.
10:00 Juvenile Hour.
11:00 National School 3rd Class Hour: Music, "The Fine Soldier," by Chikara Matsui and others.
11:30 Market Reports.

**— Afternoon —**

12:30 Nagoya Broadcasting Chorus: "War Songs."
1:00 Narration: "Notes of a National School Teacher in Charge of the 1st Year Class," Announcer Umino.
1:30 New Home Life Hour: "Home Life With Children," by Sozo Kurahashi.
2:00 National School 7th and 8th Class Hour: Talk on "The Navy's Education," by Assistant-Paymaster Masayoshi Isshiki.
2:30 Music and Radio Exercises for Workers.
4:00 Serial Lecture on New Text Books of National School.
5:00 News; Music.

**— Evening —**

6:00 Children's Hour: News; "The Song of Heroes," by Yutaka Kizaki and others.
6:30 Talk, "Recent Situation in Central China," by Makoto Den, vice-president of the Central China Railway Company.
6:50 Local News.
8:00 Kabuki Drama, "Banzuiin Chobei," Relayed From Kabuki Theater starring Uzaemon Ichimura and His Troupe.
9:00 News; Talk "Farmers," by Kanji Kato; Music.
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation; News; International Broadcast From Rome; "News From Italy."

### Wanted to Rent, Rural

KARUIZAWA: A fully furnished house of four bedrooms, one sitting room. Full particulars to Box 146, Japan Times, Tokyo.

### For Rent, Yokohama

JAPANESE tenants only. Two-storied four-room furnished foreign house, 370 Honmoku-Motomachi. ¥100 per month. Apply Helm, Tel 2-4731.

### For Rent, Rural

HAKONE Lake, well furnished bungalows and cottages for rent, 2 rooms to 6 rooms respectively, rent ¥150 to ¥500. For full particulars apply to Furuya Hotel, Hakonemachi.

### Apartments

TOKYO. The Friend House near Yoyohata-Uyehara Station on Odakyu line, 10 minutes from Shinjuku. Suitable for foreigners, steam-heated, all modern conveniences. Telephone to Yotsuya 35-3795.

### Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

WANTED to buy foreign style house of 9-12 rooms. Please apply Box 151, Japan Times, Tokyo.

### Business Opportunity

EXPORT Jisseki (export record): If you want to sell or buy export Jisseki, please ask us as we have sellers or buyers and act as go-between. Write for confidential interview to Kurasawa Co., 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

### Instruction Wanted

GERMAN lessons wanted in Tokyo from educated German lady. Box 149, Japan Times, Tokyo.

### For Hire

PIANOS, imported or domestic, grand or upright, rented at moderate charge. Particulars obtainable from Otsuka Piano Shokai, 7, Honcho 1-chome, opposite Yokohama Memorial Hall. Tel. 2-2370.

### For Sale

GRAMOPHONE owners can study English, French or German without teachers during leisure hours by Linguaphone system. One set of records including case and books for one language. Yen 225. Apply P.O. Box 287, Yokohama.

NEW lady's white and blue shoes, size (American) 6½. Box 150, Japan Times, Tokyo.

### Wanted to Buy

FOREIGN furniture, clothes, sewing machines, pianos, gramophones, carpets and refrigerators at very attractive prices. M. Sensui Shoten, 126, 3-chome, Motomachi, Yokohama. Tel. 2-2356.

FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes, pianos, sewing machines, etc. at reasonable prices. Write or phone to George Yoshida Shoten, 66 Hommoku Sannotani, Yokohama, Tel. 2-6426, c/o Kamakuraya.

GOLF sets, binoculars, pianos, accordions, typewriters, electric refrigerators, washing machines, radios, furniture, safes, carpets, sewing machines. Matsumoto Shoten, 9 Agebacho, Ushigome-ku. Tel. Ushigome 34-3564.

PIANOS used, grand or upright, at attractive prices. No objection to slight damages. Please write to Box 564, Japan Times, Yokohama.

PIANOS, electric refrigerators, furniture, carpets, safes, wanted at high prices. Especially attractive prices will be paid for pianos or electric refrigerators. Apply Shioda Shoten, 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku, or telephone to Aoyama 36-5837 and ask for Shioda.

PORTABLE typewriter, any make; Singer sewing machine; organ. Wanted in exchange for furs or by cash. Apply Semf. Tel. Omori 4200.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 172, Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

### Professional Notices

**MEDICAL**

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities. 200 yards from Meguro Tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

NANKOIN Sanatorium. Owned and supervised by Dr. K. Takata, Chigasaki, near Yokohama Railway Station. Located in a healthy situation, facing Sagami Bay amidst beautiful scenery. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

### General

**FURNITURE**

NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects please telephone Shiba 43-3106. Daimaru Furniture Store. No. 1 of 8 Banchi, 3-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

**TYPEWRITERS**

INABA Typewriter Office, 1-chome, Motomachi, Nakaku, Yokohama. Tel. 2-3901. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Also accessories, repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

We sell or exchange New and Used Typewriters.

Agents for Remington, Underwood, Continental Typewriters.

**Inaba Typewriter Co.**

Tokyo: 7 Gofukubashi 3-chome, Nihonbashi-ku. Tel. 24-1951.
Yokohama: 26 1-chome Motomachi, Naka-ku. Tel. 2-3901.

# SHIPBUILDING PLAN BEING FORMULATED

### Bill to Be Important Subject for Discussion at Coming Diet Session

## TO FACILITATE EXPANSION

### All Vessels Will Be Chartered And Lent to Operation Association

A Shipbuilding Forward Bill which is now being drafted by the Communications Ministry in close touch with other Ministries concerned will be the main subject to be taken up for debate at the coming extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet. The Asahi interprets the Government's decision to introduce the shipping expansion plan in the wartime Diet as clearly showing the fact that the early increase of ship bottoms is prerequisite to the successful prosecution of the war.

**Smoothness Anticipated**

Although the content of the projected program has not yet been disclosed, competent observers expect that it will be carried out smoothly in efficient cooperation between the Government and shipbuilding industrialists, on the ground that the new shipbuilding control structure has already been completed. The Shipbuilding Control Association was organized on January 28 with legal backings provided in accordance with the Key Industrial Organizations Control Ordinance. In concert with the new structure movement in economic circles, some of the administrative affairs on the construction of mercantile vessels which had hitherto been handled by the Communications Ministry were transferred to the jurisdiction of the Navy Office with the object of adjusting the relation between the construction of commercial craft and warships.

At the same time, the Government has decided to make redoubled efforts to improve the supply of labor and materials to shipyards. It has also been agreed among Cabinet members that steps will be taken to enable one shipyard to construct vessels of the same type alone and others to build another type craft. This scheme aims at the early expansion of ship bottoms through the application of the mass production principle.

**Tonnage Increased**

According to the Asahi, Japanese-registered mercantile vessels totaled about 4,000,000 gross tons before the outbreak of the China Affair and since then the tonnage has continued to increase at an accelerated tempo year after year, but additional craft are needed for the smoother prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia and the consequent realization of a new economic order in the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

With a view to facilitating the shipping expansion movement, the Industrial Bank of Japan has decided to supply ¥190,000,000 of funds to shipbuilders this year which shows a broad rise of ¥60,000,000 above the figure for last year. Idle industrial machinery will also be supplied them as scrap iron by the newly-established Industrial Equipments Corporation of which Ginjiro Fujihara, former Commerce and Industry Minister, is president.

Meanwhile the Nichi Nichi emphasizes that it is quite necessary to strengthen the shipping and shipbuilding control measures and take some efficient steps to improve the distribution of labor and materials to shipyards. The Government's control over marine transportation has been strengthened from time to time since 1937, the first year of the China Affair, and finally the Ship Operation Association was created on April 1, this year, under the Wartime State Shipping Management Ordinance issued on the basis of the National General Mobilization Law.

**Vessels Chartered**

Under the newly-promulgated ruling, the Communications Minister was invested with authority to charter all Japanese vessels and then to lend them to the Ship Operation Association. Shipowners can no longer make profit from operation of their vessels but their income is limited to charterage which they will receive from the Government. Charterage has been pegged at the level of September 18, 1940, while shipbuilding cost has continued to jump. This lack of balance between charterage and shipbuilding expenses is understood to have somewhat been handicapping the smooth progress of the shipbuilding improvement campaign.

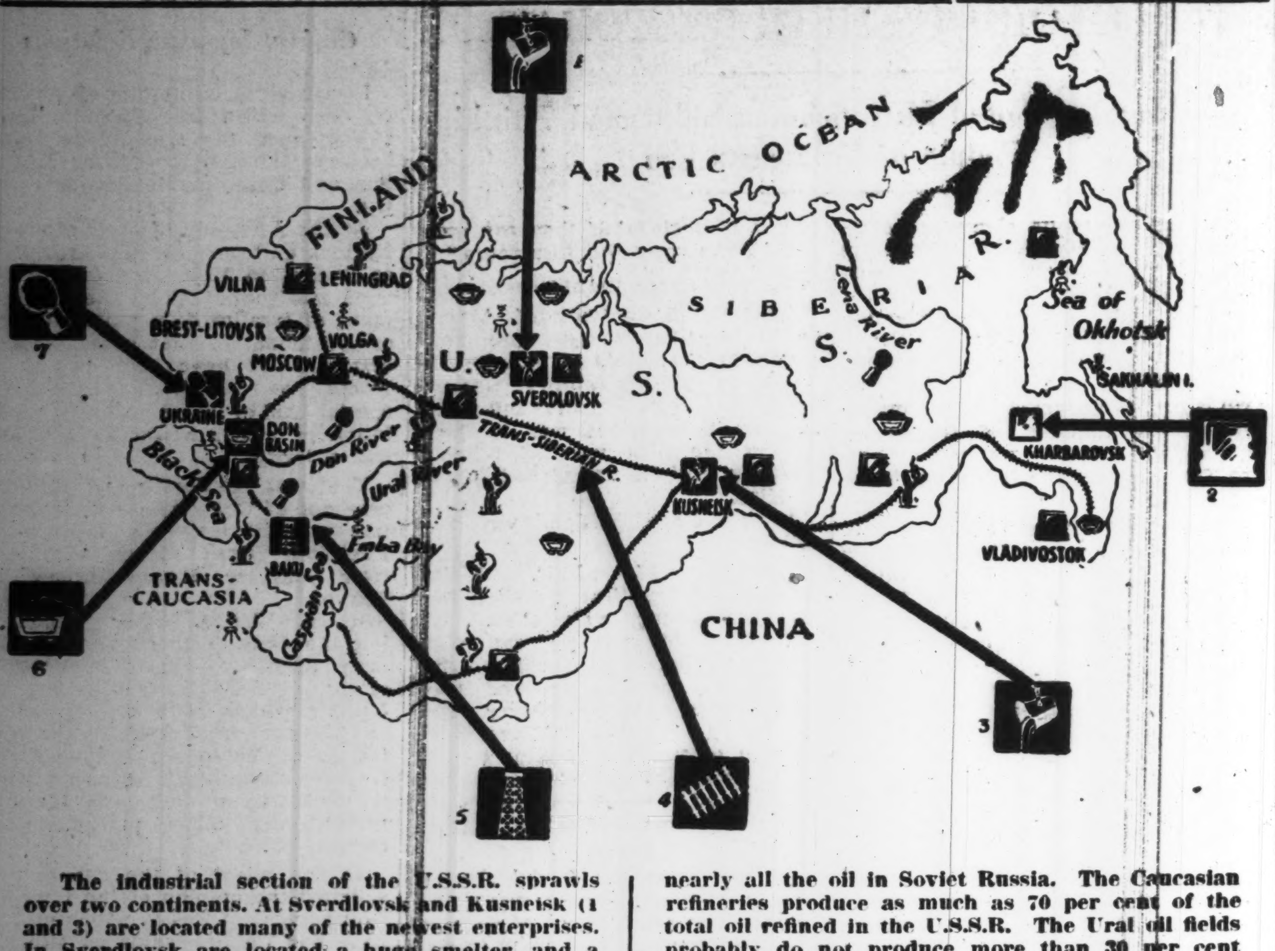
Speaking on the same subject, the Asahi proposes three measures to cope with this situation; namely, (1) the granting of subsidies to all steamship companies, (2) the creation of a Shipowning Corporation, a semi-government agency, and (3) the realization of the State shipowning system.

## Many New Banks Set Up

As the greater portion of the population of Manchoukuo is agricultural, financial organs for the masses especially for the farmers, play a very important part in the economy of the country. During the past before the establishment of the present Government, there were few such organs except pawn establishments and Japanese credit associations.

Since the inauguration of the new State, cooperative credit associations and the Tahsing, Kungssu, etc., were newly set up. Reorganization has been and will be effected in this sphere in the future in order to strengthen the financial foundation of the country.

## Industrial Regions of U.S.S.R.



The industrial section of the U.S.S.R. sprawls over two continents. At Sverdlovsk and Kusneisk (1 and 3) are located many of the newest enterprises. In Sverdlovsk are located a huge smelter, and a large metallurgical plant. Huge factories (2) for the development of resources have also been established at Kharbarovsk. In Baku (5) is found nearly all the oil in Soviet Russia. The Caucasian refineries produce as much as 70 per cent of the total oil refined in the U.S.S.R. The Ural oil fields probably do not produce more than 30 per cent of the total. (7) Sixty-one per cent of the total pig-iron is produced in the Ukraine.

# INDUSTRIAL CAPITAL OF MAJOR FIRMS UP

### Manufacturing Facilities Have Steadily Increased Since China Affair Outbreak

Owing to the smooth progress of the industrial productivity expansion movement which is considered to be necessary for the firm establishment of the national defense economy, the capital of major industrial companies in Japan has been boosted by about 200 per cent during the last six years, according to the May 1 edition of the Diamond. The economic magazine attributes the upward curve chiefly to the noteworthy swell in iron and steel manufacturing and other heavy industries.

The capital of big industrial firms numbering 200 totaled ¥10,183,000,000, ¥4,436,000,000 paid up, on June 30, 1936, the year before the outbreak of the China Affair, but the expansion of manufacturing facilities in various industries, especially in munitions and basic industries, continued to increase the corporate capitalization year after year, as shown in the following table: (In ¥1,000,000)

| | Authorized capital | Paid-up capital |
|---|---|---|
| June 30, 1936 | 10.183 | 4.436 |
| Dec. 31, 1936 | 10.888 | 4.712 |
| June 30, 1937 | 12.392 | 5.052 |
| Dec. 31, 1937 | 13.687 | 5.555 |
| June 30, 1938 | 14.619 | 5.953 |
| Dec. 31, 1938 | 15.935 | 6.357 |
| June 30, 1939 | 17.095 | 6.693 |
| Dec. 31, 1939 | 20.163 | 7.781 |
| June 30, 1940 | 21.910 | 8.273 |
| Dec. 31, 1940 | 24.398 | 8.387 |
| June 30, 1941 | 27.289 | 9.431 |

**Fixed Assets Increase**

Turning to the formation of assets in major industrial firms, the economic journal states that although fixed assets increased broadly owing to the expansion of manufacturing facilities, a further remarkable swell was seen in floating assets. Idle facilities and those left uncompleted also increased during the last several years, but the newly-established Industrial Equipments Corporation headed by Ginjiro Fujihara is expected to take efficient measures to utilize these idle equipments. The percentage of fixed and floating assets as well as uncompleted facilities is given below;

| | Fixed assets | Floating assets | Uncompleted facilities |
|---|---|---|---|
| | —(Percentages)— | | |
| June 30, 1936 | 51.1 | 46.4 | 2.5 |
| Dec 31, 1936 | 50.2 | 47.2 | 2.6 |
| June 30, 1937 | 47.0 | 50.6 | 2.4 |
| Dec. 31, 1937 | 44.9 | 52.1 | 3.0 |
| June 30, 1938 | 44.1 | 52.9 | 3.3 |
| Dec. 31, 1938 | 42.0 | 54.2 | 3.8 |
| June 30, 1939 | 40.0 | 56.1 | 3.9 |
| Dec. 31, 1939 | 39.4 | 56.5 | 4.1 |
| June 30, 1940 | 38.1 | 57.5 | 4.4 |
| Dec. 31, 1940 | 37.4 | 59.5 | 3.1 |
| June 30, 1941 | 35.9 | 61.0 | 3.1 |

## More Timber in Manchou

The annual production of timber in Manchoukuo was 3,800,000 to 3,900,000 koku in the few years preceding the foundation of the Empire. With the growing improvement of various systems and institutions, timber output began to recover from 1934 and registered 6,889,871 koku in 1938.

## Rayon Development Ups

A significant development in the manufacture of rayon has been witnessed in Dairen and Ryojun. From a total of 2,790 yards produced in 1932, the output was up to 237,180 yards in 1935, valued at ¥79,270.

## New War Bonds Issued

The Government Friday issued new Greater East Asia War bonds aggregating ¥450,000,000. The new bonds bear a 3.5 per cent interest rate per annum and are redeemable within 17 years.

## Bill Clearings

May 5
(In ¥1,000)

| | Tokyo | Osaka |
|---|---|---|
| Bills Cleared | 275,160 | 197,883 |
| Balance | 61,766 | 25,833 |

## *Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities*

**Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:**

| | | Comp. with prev. day |
|---|---|---|
| Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term | 132.6 | + .70 |
| N.Y.K., new, short-term | 89.9 | + .50 |
| Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term | 99.3 | + .60 |
| Government bond, Kogo 5s | 107.1 | Same |

# MAPPING AIR ROUTE WITH SOUTH REGIONS

### New Airport Planned for Kansai in View of Extensive Navigation

In cooperation with competent officials, the Communications Ministry and the Air Navigation Bureau under the Planning Board are mapping out an epoch-making schedule of air navigation between Japan and the southern regions, according to the Nippon Kogyo Shimbun whose relative comments are as follows:

"In view of the future development of southward air navigation depending mainly on hydroplane activities, it is anticipated that the Yokohama airport will be unable to cope with the prospective congestion of air traffic.

**Expansion Necessary**

"Up till the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, our air service had been maintained over the South Sea archipelago connecting Timor Island and Dehli. With the glorious achievements now scored by our expeditionary forces in the southwestern Pacific, the need of an western Pacific, the need of an epoch-making expansion of our air service is a matter of national importance.

"It is from this viewpoint that financial circles in Osaka and Kobe have been induced to open an airport in that locality, for operation in parallel with the one now existing in Yokohama. As a result of their efforts for the realization of their wishes, they have won over the authorities concerned to draft a substantial plan to build an airport in the Kansai District within a budget limit ranging from ¥7,000,000 to ¥8,000,000, of which one-third will be borne by the Government and the balance possibly made up by donations from among the local community.

"It is expected that the new airport in question will be completed by the end of March, 1944."

## MISSION TO SOUTHERN AREA

### Party Formed of Representatives of 3 Auto Firms to Be Sent

On a market-finding mission, a party of businessmen will sail for the southern regions in about two weeks, according to the Nikkan Kogyo which adds that the party will be formed by representatives of three automobile manufacturing companies (namely, Nissan, Toyota and Diesel).

The inspection party is expected to travel in Java, Borneo, Sumatra and Celebes Islands in order to research the possibility of these islands as the market for Japanese automobiles.

It is reported in this connection that the Kobayashi Mining Company in Keijo, Chosen, will dispatch Kiyohei Hasegawa, member of the board of directors, as well as a considerable number of mining experts to the southern regions to launch on the development undertaking of tungsten ores in these areas.

# LISTED WARES FIRM ON STOCK EXCHANGE

### Reported Trip of Dr. Wang To Hsinking Added to Bright Atmosphere

The Government's decision to convene the extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet which was announced Monday evening by the Board of Information, noticeably brightened the atmosphere of the Tokyo Stock Exchange Tuesday so that almost all listed wares turned firmer. Transactions in Kawasaki Heavy Industries were exceedingly brisk on the spot market. The rosy tendency is also attributable to the report that Dr. Wang Ching-wei, Chief Executive of the National Government of China, arrived at Dairen en route to Hsinking.

Japan Carbon which was covered with a strong bullish sentiment Monday continued broadly to rise by ¥2.80. Kokura Steel Works jumped ¥1.50, its new ¥2.50, and Showa Electro-Chemical ¥1.30. An indication that the Kokura Steel Works would maintain a share dividend at the present rate is most responsible for the upward swing of the steel issue.

A strong bullish feeling continued to pervade shipbuilding in the long-term section. Ishikawajima Shipbuilding was up ¥1.10, its new ¥0.70, Uraga Dock ¥1.20, Hakodate Dock ¥1.90, Niigata Iron Works ¥0.40, its new ¥0.70 and Mitsubishi Heavy Industries ¥1.80. In the short-term market also, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries moved from ¥108.40 early Tuesday morning to ¥109.20 late in the afternoon session.

Afternoon closing prices of key wares in the short-term market are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new, ¥132.60, N.Y.K., new, ¥89.90, Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, ¥99.30, and Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥91.10.

**Long-Term Market**

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

**First Section**

| | Clos. | | June | July |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fuji Spin. new (25) | .... | u .1 | 36.8 | 37.4 |
| Kane'fuchi Spin n (25) | 99.8 | u .6 | .... | 100.0 |
| Tei'ku Rayon n (37½) | 91.9 | u1.3 | 90.0 | 90.7 |
| Tokyo Rayon (50) | 40.8 | u .5 | 40.5 | .... |
| Toyo Rayon, new (50) | 74.7 | u .2 | .... | 74.4 |
| Ensuiko Sugar (50) | .... | .... | 64.1 | 64.9 |

**Second Section**

| | Clos. | | June | July |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. K. (50) | 105.7 | u .8 | .... | 106.0 |
| Do. new (37½) | .... | u .4 | 91.0 | 91.7 |
| O. S. K. (50) | 97.0 | .... | .... | 96.5 |
| Do. new (37½) | 95.7 | d .3 | .... | .... |
| Ishikawajima S.B. (50) | 83.9 | u1.1 | 83.5 | 84.2 |
| Do. new (25) | 55.4 | u .7 | 55.1 | 55.7 |
| Uraga Dock (50) | 98.0 | u1.2 | 99.0 | 99.8 |
| Mitsubishi Heavy (50) | 109.4 | u1.8 | 81.5 | 82.2 |
| Hitachi Works (50) | 75.2 | u .4 | 75.9 | 76.9 |

**Government Bonds**

Government bonds spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kogo 5% | 107.10 | 107.10 | 107.10 | 107.10 |
| Second 5% | 107.05 | 107.05 | 107.05 | 107.05 |
| First 4% | 102.95 | 102.95 | 102.95 | 102.95 |

**Short-Term Market**

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

| | Open. | High | Low | Clos. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tokyo Stock, new | 132.7 | 132.8 | 132.4 | 132.6 |
| N. Y. K., old | 104.8 | 104.8 | 104.8 | .... |
| N. Y. K., new | 90.3 | 90.3 | 90.1 | 89.9 |
| Kanegafuchi Spin. | 154.8 | 135.0 | 151.8 | .... |
| Do. new | 99.5 | 99.5 | 99.4 | 99.3 |
| Teikoku Rayon, n. | 91.7 | 91.8 | 91.7 | 91.1 |
| Osaka Stock, new | 72.5 | 72.5 | 72.2 | 72.1 |
| Japan Steel Tube | 76.2 | 76.3 | 76.1 | 76.1 |
| Japan Oil | 78.6 | 78.6 | 78.6 | 78.2 |
| S. M. Railway | 71.7 | 71.7 | 71.7 | 71.6 |
| Mitsubishi Heavy | 109.1 | 109.4 | 109.4 | 109.2 |
| Hitachi Works | 75.3 | 75.5 | 75.5 | 75.4 |
| Japan Mining | 59.8 | 60.0 | 60.0 | .... |
| Manchurian Ind. | 60.2 | .... | .... | 60.2 |

## Amalgamated Firms

The investigations conducted by the Industrial Bank of Japan reveal that the corporations amalgamated during the first quarter (January March) of this year totaled 98 in number with their capitals aggregating ¥1,167,000,000, reports Domei, showing an increase of three in number of the corporations concerned and a decrease of ¥16,000,000 in the sum of their capitals combined, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, adds Domei. All this is ascribable to the amalgamations of large corporations already effected before the first quarter of this year, concludes Domei.

# RICH DEPOSITS FOUND IN SHANSI PROVINCE

### District Once Described by Geologist as Greatest Treasury of Orient

## ALSO INDUSTRIAL CENTER

### Factories Built by General Yen Not Destroyed Upon Entrance of Japanese

The actual aspect of indispensable underground resources in Shansi, North China, which was described once by a noted German geologist as "the greatest treasury of the Orient," will be disclosed by the newly-established Shansi Industrial Corporation when it starts to function actively. Apart from the development of natural resources, the new firm will operate spinning mills, flour mills, iron manufacturing factories as well as paper mills in Shansi which have been managed by the Imperial Forces.

**Factories Not Destroyed**

These Army-managed factories in Shansi were constructed by General Yen Hsi-shan, erstwhile chairman of the Shan-si Provincial Government, under the 10-year Industrial Plan and are, generally speaking, well equipped factories. The blitzkrieg by the Japanese Forces in the early stage of the China Affair did not give General Yen enough time to destroy these factories before his forces retreated from the province. First of all, spinning mills were repaired only three months after the Japanese occupation of Taiyuan, the most important city in the province ans since then other factories have begun to be operated one after another.

According to the interim report by the inspection party of the Imperial Forces, the province contains an enormous amount of deposits useful for national defense materials, such as coal, iron, manganese, antimony, tungsten, molybdenum, tin, rock phosphate, lead, zinc, flour-spar, asbestoes and gold. The reliable data released by the Chiang Government before the onset of the China Affair show that coal deposits in the province are estimated at 120,000,000,000 tons which is 53.2 per cent and 95.7 per cent of the total figures for China and East Asia respectively.

**Wealth in Shansi**

Hitherto iron deposits in Shansi were believed to amount to 100,000,000 tons, but recently a certain expert estimated the deposits at 60,000,000,000 tons. A valuable addition was made recently to East Asiatic resources when the prospecting party of the North China Development Corporation discovered a vein of plaster which contains about 3,000,000,000 tons of deposits. Even if this estimate is discounted by 50 per cent, these deposits are more than enough to meet the demand from cement manufacturers in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. When these deposits are actively developed and smoothly supplied to fertilizer manufacturers, an autarchic structure will be established in the supply of ammonia sulphate. Shansi exported last year 10,000 tons of plaster to Manchoukuo and 1,200 tons to Canton, South China.

When the Shansi Industrial Corporation starts to function actively, the firm is expected to play an important role in the establishment of a new economic order in East Asia. Those factories which have been or will be placed under the control of the Japanese national-policy firm number 82 factories covering spinning, flour milling, iron manufacturing, ceramics manufacturing, electric power, explosive manufacturing, printing, hide and leather manufacturing, tobacco manufacturing and chemical industries.

## LARGE FERTILIZER PLANT TO BE ERECTED IN TAIWAN

### Factory to Be Capitalized at ¥50,000,000—To Use Electrolytic Process

To increase the supply of fertilizers in the Southern Regions, the Japan Nitrogenous Fertilizers Company (Nippon Chisso Hiryo K.K.) is making negotiations with the Taiwan Government-General for the construction of a gigantic ammonium sulphate plant in Taiwan, it is understood, according to Domei.

The proposed plant, which will be financed jointly by the fertilizer concern and the Taiwan Development Company will be capitalized at ¥50,000,000.

The new factory will adopt the electrolytic process by employing power supplied by the Taiwan Power Company.

## Principally Agricultural

The economy of Manchoukuo is still based on agriculture, despite the striking progress of the industries. The population of the country which now reaches nearly 40,000,000 is agricultural to the extent of 80 per cent, and about 70 per cent, of the country's total exports are agricultural products. The arable area of Manchoukuo is larger than that of Canada or Argentina and is next only to that of the United States, India, the Soviet Union and China. Of the cultivable area amounting to some 41,000,000 hectares, about 17,000,000 hectares or approximately 48 per cent of this area has so far been brought under cultivation, the remainder being still untouched.

# *Inability to Switch to Wartime Basis Shows Weakness in U.S. Economic Structure*

Standing far above all other economic weaknesses in the American wartime economy, such as dependence on foreign countries for the supply of a large number of essential raw materials for war, including tungsten, bauxite and others, is to be spotlighted the inability to switch quickly from peacetime industrial organization to a wartime basis, Mr. Kozo Uchimura, a well-known economic commentator, declares in the May number of the "Gendai" or Modern Times, a widely read monthly. The commentator writes:—

"Economic potentialities or latent productive elements do not produce power of production if left alone. It is only when they are organized that they can be expected to attain power of production. In estimating the wartime economic strength of a nation, therefore, one should bear in mind that mere estimating of quantity, for instance, of oil or iron produced by a nation would be very misleading.

**Organization Essential**

"Let me repeat that productive elements can only display productive power when they are organized for a definite purpose. It follows then that, for war production, war organization is essential. And here springs up the necessity of switching peacetime industrial organization to a wartime basis. Fortunately or unfortunately this industrial switchover had not been made in the United States before the eve of the outbreak of the current World War.

"At the time of the American participation in the Great War in 1917 industrial conditions in the United States were in a much better position to enter the war than today, because at that time the war industries in the United States were more or less organized for the export of munitions to the Allies since the outbreak of the Great War in 1914, and little difficulty was experienced by the United States to switch over her peacetime industrial organization to a wartime basis.

**War Equipment Scrapped**

"However, the war production plants in the United States had been either totally wiped out or rearranged for a totally different object after the close of the Great War. Huge war production equipment was placed on the scrap-heap. To make matters worse, owing to the continued chain of economic depressions which prevailed in the United States after 1929 machines which were shown on the balance sheets of existing war production plants remained idle for a long time in a rusty condition or superannuated. The officials of the United States War Department have very little knowledge of this, and they have allocated orders, and though they have been accepted by the war production plants, deliveries are coming in very slowly due to these reasons. That is the true state of affairs now existing in the United States. I do not mean to say that this is the case with every plant, but one should bear in mind the point that industry in the United States as a whole at the time of the outbreak of the current World War was not placed on a wartime basis.

**Labor Not on Wartime Basis**

"The switching-over of American peacetime industry to wartime industrial organization is fraught with many difficulties, and the preparatory period for wartime production in the United States is destined to drag on endlessly. Unless her industrial organization makes this switch-over, America will not be in a position to wage war. The same thing can be said of American labor organizations. The American labor organization is based on the principle of the N.I.R. and not on a wartime basis. Reorientation of American labor is fraught with great friction and even industrial dangers.

"In order to be able to grasp fully the grave nature of the problem under discussion, one must delve deeply into the essential points. What I should like to point out here is the fact that wartime economy has not yet been established in the United States. The establishment of wartime economy calls for national economy well balanced and controlled for war purposes. The power of organization of national economy, usually exercised by the State, must function organically. Precisely speaking, in actual practise, the productive elements take the form of enterprises under private economy, but these are really cells of national economy and these cells must be organized for war purposes. But American wartime economy has not as yet attained that level, and liberalistic capitalism is still in vogue in the United States, which is weakening the power of organization of the State on a wartime basis.

**No War Economy**

"The financial interests in the United States embarked upon war production immediately after the London conference, and even went the length of secretly instigating war sentiment, but at that time the war materials were manufactured and sold as 'merchandise', and although rearmament economy was established, war economy was not. With the growth of the strained international situation 'emergency economy' or 'quasi-war economy' has been set up, but in this case also it is not full-fledged war economy.

"America is now faced with the hard necessity of placing her economy on full-dress wartime economy, but effecting a swift change from peacetime to wartime economy involves a revolution in terms of sociology, history and political science, and herein lies an essential dilemma for the United States in the conduct of war.

"The foregoing viewpoint necessarily leads to the conclusion that America is attempting to drag the war into a long drawn out affair by enlisting the support of Britain and other countries, so that in the meantime her wartime economy may fully ripen. It might then be a good idea for Japan to forestall this American attempt by bringing pressure to bear upon the United States, so that she may be compelled to make the dangerous switch-over which is likely to bring about a revolution. And this pressure must needs be of a titanic and blitzkrieg nature, whether it be at the point of the bayonet or otherwise. Any half-measure is both futile and harmful, for it will only serve to stir up the fighting spirit of the enemy and to increase its strength to carry on the war on a protracted basis.

**End of Capitalism Predicted**

"Logically, if and when America completes the establishment of full-fledged wartime economy, the war aims now extant will be gone with the wind, and America will inevitably abandon war, for the essentials of such completed wartime economy in the United States will necessarily liquidate capitalism in America. In such an eventuality, there will be no more casus-belli for the current U.S.-Japanese war, because it was foisted upon Japan by the unavoidable requirements of American capitalism, as can be clearly seen in the proceedings of the U.S.-Japanese negotiations.

"However, actually it is most likely that such industrial revolution will not take place in the United States as long as America continues to wage a negative war, because by sabotaging on the war, American capital can make huge profits without having to pay the cost of heavy sacrifices."

## FIVE-YEAR PLAN DRAFTED FOR BOOSTING ALUMINUM

### Looking Forward to Attaining Autarchy in Minerals of Southern Regions

In succession to their original plan, the Planning Board is drafting an additional five-year plan for boosting the production of aluminum, according to the Nippon Kogyo of May 3. In view of the gigantic scale contemplated for the new plan, it is expected that aluminum industries will assume an unprecedented scope of expansion.

In contrast to the tremendous plan the United States has under contemplation in cooperation with Canadian enterprisers, the Japanese Government has decided to formalize an autarchy of aluminum together with raw material collected from the vast regions under its influence, including Chosen, Taiwan, Manchoukuo, China and the southern regions as well as Japan proper, based on the plan explained by the Planning Board officials in the 79th session of the Imperial Diet. All this is stimulated by the prospective extension of similar industries to Chosen, Taiwan, Manchoukuo, China and the southern regions parallel with Japan's southward expansion.

**To Extend Activities**

The enterprisers interested in extending their relative activities in the South comprise the Nippon Light Metal, the Nippon Aluminum and the Nippon Soda, and those contemplating operations in Manchoukuo include the Manshu Light Metal under the Sumitomo Aluminum.

According to the Diamond of May 1, which equally admits the gigantic scale of the five-year plan for boosting aluminum output being mapped out by the Planning Board and other competent authorities, the following three items shall be followed:

(1) Bauxite produced in the South shall be shipped to Chosen and Manchoukuo for alumina producing and electrolyzing processes with the aid of plentiful hydroelectric power supply and cheap labor locally obtainable.

(2) Aluminum made from bauxite in the South shall be shipped to Chosen, Taiwan and Manchoukuo for electrolyzing process in these areas.

(3) The balance of bauxite produced in the South shall be locally turned into aluminum and electrolyzed.

# CHOSEN MAXIMUM PRICE OF PIG IRON ADVANCED

### New Rates Took Effect at Once Upon Announcement By Authorities

To cope with the increase in the maximum prices of pig iron in Japan Proper, the Chosen Government-General, on April 28, announced the advance of pig iron for sale in the peninsula, it was learned here Monday, according to Domei.

The new maximum prices, which took effect immediately upon announcement, were as follows:

**Revised Maximum Prices of Pig Iron in Chosen**

(Yen per metric ton)

| | |
|---|---|
| For Steel Manufacturing: | |
| A Grade | 139.00 |
| B Grade | |
| Arasen (Crude) | 139.00 |
| For Casting: | |
| No. 1 Grade | 141.00 |
| No. 2 Grade | 140.00 |
| No. 3 Grade | 139.00 |
| No. 4 Grade | 138.00 |
| Arasen (Crude) | 137.00 |

## Cotton Largely Used

Approximately 90 per cent of the clothing in Manchoukuo is made from cotton. This large demand should have been a stimulus to the development of the cotton growing industry on a large scale in this country. The actual state of affairs points to the contrary, however, almost the entire demand being supplied through Japan and from China.

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1942

## American Interest in Western Asia

Another proof of American interest in West Asia was furnished when the Washington authorities last Sunday announced their decision to bring Iran and Iraq within the American defense zone and supply them with war materials under the Lease-Lend Act. It may be more appropriate to say that the present decision was taken as one of the first proceedings under Anglo-American cooperation in anticipation of Germany's spring campaign. Another version is that the American decision is intended as a gesture of support for Britain who stands in need of bolstering her position against the augmented Soviet forces in Iran and Iraq.

However that may be, the policy Washington has adopted regarding those countries as part of her defense zone is tantamount to a declaration of her readiness to participate in the affairs of Western Asia. Washington took a definite step in the same direction when it sent out Colonel Louis Johnson as a special envoy to New Delhi to work in team with Sir Stafford Cripps. It is still fresh in memory how his diplomatic activities in India provoked native antagonism and produced results contrary to what he had gone there to accomplish. It was even said that his unhappy diplomacy there was one of the causes for the rupture of the New Delhi parley.

Apart from the outcome of his diplomatic efforts, Colonel Johnson's mission was regarded as indicative of certain eventualities in the Indian situation. What may be regarded as a further development along the same line was seen when Premier Winston Churchill, shortly after the New Delhi parley, was reported to have asked for an American expedition ostensibly in defense of that country. Several thousands of American troops are reported already to have arrived in India.

Under the same policy the United States is now to extend her military aid to Iran and Iraq. It is believed to be part of her plan to send over military forces to those countries side by side with military supplies. But if we are to judge in the light of experience in the past, it is not hard to imagine to what extent the United States will go by way of aiding or supporting those countries. The American expedition to those parts of Asia, as seen elsewhere, will result, not in safeguarding them, but driving them deeper into the war.

The American policy now taking shape regarding the western countries of Asia aims at a chance of winning a voice in decision of their affairs. It is part of the American plan to gather to her sphere of military and political influence those countries of West Asia. It would be wrong to exaggerate the strategic or material importance of the undertaking Washington has announced with Iran and Iraq, which is primarily political in motive and purpose.

## The Whine and the Boast—A Contradiction

The latest fireside chat of President Roosevelt and the comments concerning it in the American press again reveal most startlingly the brazen contradictions in the claims of the American propagandists.

The Americans are still whining with a show of outraged indignation that the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor was an act of treachery. At the same time, they have been admitting, nay even boasting, that they were already in the war long before the Pearl Harbor incident. If the Americans were already in the war as they admit, how can the Pearl Harbor attack be considered a treachery!

President Roosevelt leads off with the statement: "Although the treacherous attack on Pearl Harbor was the immediate cause of our entry into the war, the American people were spiritually prepared for a war on a world-wide scale." The New York Times, in an editorial supporting this sentiment, goes one better by blustering:

"Certainly, the American people had chosen sides long before Pearl Harbor. Certainly, we were determined to defeat the Axis Powers. We were not preparing to enter the war; we were already actually in the war. We were in the war in the important sense that we were already giving military aid to the enemies of the Axis Powers, already giving them planes at our own expense, using our own funds to send them guns and tanks, repairing their damaged ships in our own harbors. We were doing all these things with the specific approval of the chosen representatives of the American people. It is not a confession when the President says that the American people had chosen sides before December 7th. It is a fact, a fact that will stand proudly on the pages of history."

If this be so, and it must be so, for the Americans proclaim it themselves, then the Americans are guilty of the greatest treachery of all. With such an act of treachery on their record, how can they accuse Japan of treachery? If the United States was already in the war before the attack on Pearl Harbor, how could that attack have been an act of treachery! How can the Americans pretend to have been an innocent people at peace with all the world until Japan's supposed treachery pulled them into the war, when by their own boasts they were already in the war to destroy Japan and the other Axis Powers!

In other words, according to American logic, it was perfectly honorable for the United States to hide behind the disguise of a counterfeit neutrality while sending military aid to the enemies of the Axis, while sending out American warships to sink Axis submarines on sight, while sending troops to occupy territories of neutral countries on the pretext that the Axis might at some time capture them.

According to American logic, it was an act of peace for the United States to scrap the commercial treaty with Japan, to freeze Japanese assets in America, to instigate a worldwide boycott of Japanese goods, to clap an embargo on shipments to Japan, to contrive a blockade to strangle Japan, to send military aid to an avowed enemy of Japan in the person of Chiang Kai-shek, and to dispatch American "volunteer" fliers to Chiang's army to shoot down Japanese planes. But, according to American logic, it was an act of treachery for Japan to strike back in self-defense or retaliation!

By the Americans' own statements, it is permissible for Americans to hit other people but other people must not hit back. When Americans wage war under the cloak of a pretended neutrality, it is something to brag about; but when the victims strike back, the thing to do is to set up a whine about treachery.

The only "treachery" about Pearl Harbor lies in the fact that Japan, instead of meekly stretching out her neck for the convenience of the axe-man, was so unobliging as to hurl the chopping block into the face of the would-be executioner!

### Mongol Forces Incorporated

An important element within the Manchoukuo Army is the Mongol forces, which are stationed in the four Hsingan provinces for maintaining peace and order in these Mongol districts.

### Bandits Suppressed

The betterment in national defense of Manchoukuo, as compared with the condition obtaining in the former regime, is reflected in the strides taken in the suppression of bandit activity. At the time of the founding of Manchoukuo in 1932 the total number of bandits exceeded 300,000. Since then the number of bandits has steadily decreased and in 1939 it was estimated that only 3,200 were at large.

## A Year Ago Today

May 6, 1941

**From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser**

Heavy damage was done to military and administrative establishments of the Chungking regime as the result of the Japanese air raid over the week-end on Chungking for the first time in the year, according to information reaching Hongkong from Chungking. Chiang Kai-shek's capital was said to have been thrown into a state of confusion.

Over 40 buildings of the Chungking regime and 3,000 others were either destroyed or burned down in the Japanese air raid, which also caused over 1,540 casualties including approximately 20 Government officials dead. The Japanese air raid spurred the Chungking denizens' feeling of unrest caused by a shortage of foodstuffs and the upward tendency in prices of daily necessities.

Declaring that he would give Japan just one week to decide whether or not to "quit the Axis or face war with the United States," Representative Clyde Taylor Ellis, Arkansas Democrat, in the United States Congress, shouted boastfully that "If Japan takes no action, then I am ready to start polishing her off the face of the earth!"

Captain Vittorio Schenone and 20 crew members of the Italian freighter, Confidenza, were found guilty of "violation of the hospitality and safety of the harbor" of Jacksonville, Florida. The sailors destroyed the Confidenza's engines before the vessel, and 27 other Italian freighters in American ports were seized by the United States Coast Guard. Captain Schenone also was found guilty of conspiracy to damage the ship's machinery, a charge in which the others were acquitted.

## LITERARY CLASSICS OF ASIA

### SOCIAL INTERCOURSE

By Kaibara Ekken (1629-1712)

In associating with others we should make love and respect our chief concern. If we lack these the gulf between ourselves and others becomes wide and the way of mankind cannot be practised. Between parents and children, brothers and sisters, husband and wife, hosts and guests, there must exist both love and respect. If we love our parents and yet lack respect our relation toward them becomes very much like that of brutes. In serving our master we must do so not only with fear, but also with respect and love.

Not only should we love intimate friends and respect honorable people, but also we should in a lesser degree love and respect the stranger at the wayside or even the beggar, for they, too, are children of Heaven and Earth. At any rate, never hate or despise them. The amount of our love and respect must vary according to their importance and degree of our intimacy. But there is no one to whom we are not bound to give at least a measure of love and respect.

When others are rude let us not blame them as long as they do not injure our honor. If we forgive discourtesy in others we do not lose the peace of our hearts. As an old saying has it: Gladness is the reward of patience.

Do not endeavor to teach others those things with which they are not gifted, but teach them those things for which they have talent. Never try to put others into your own private mold. Do not trust a man altogether just because he has proved himself efficient in one thing, for he may well be deficient in others. Do not, on the other hand, mistrust a man altogether because he has proved himself incapable in one thing, for he may well be capable in others. Do not scorn your neighbor because he cannot do some things as well as yourself, for there are others which he may do infinitely better.

#### Every Man Is Useful

A good physician uses the humblest herb for his medical purpose. A good carpenter does not throw away a crooked tree. A wise man finds some use in every man. No man in the world is absolutely useless, provided he be rightly employed.

Do not truckle before a man of high rank, nor exalt yourself when you stand before a man of humble position. Confucius reverenced great men, for he honored the exalted position with which they were entrusted. Mencius looked down on even great men, for he did not yield to their power. We should make both of them our examples.

In associating with men we give presents. This is the courtesy with which men express their love and respect. Without this means we cannot express our feeling in love and respect. In olden days men used to offer the green stuff gathered in running water to the Gods. Today, when we see our teacher for the first time, we present him with our entrance fee. These presents are the outward sign of our respect toward both Gods and men, and must be well chosen. A poor man need not endeavor to present others with money, as an old man should not offer to others his physical strength.

#### Important Part of Etiquette

In conversation we should reflect on our age and position as well as others' and use discretion in what we say. This is an important piece of etiquette. If we meet a man with whom we are not yet acquainted it is safer to give him even undue courtesy. To exalt ourselves before others is always most distasteful to them. In a company of men we should take seats suitable to our rank and position. To sit in a higher place than we are entitled to is ridiculous. To take a seat in a lower place than we should is not a great mistake, though not exactly in accordance with etiquette. To lower ourselves before others is amiable. Yet if you carry this to an extreme length it becomes an insult to others. For instance, in a company of men, if the older men or those who are in the highest position take lowly seats, what can young and humble men do?

If we find men with whom our hearts are in accord we become intimate friends though thousands of miles may separate us, while next-door neighbors remain total strangers if their hearts do not agree. In the world we have many acquaintances, yet those with whom we know our hearts agree are very rare. Even brothers do not know each other's hearts. Do not resent the fact when the world fails to know you.

There are men who are mentally deaf and dumb. With them we should not quarrel on questions of right and wrong. To quarrel with them is to show our ignorance.

#### Treat Men Gently

The way of dealing with impossible men is to treat them most gently. To do a difficult task, do it leisurely; and to perform an urgent matter, do it calmly.

Do not bestow either rewards or punishments while you are in great joy or anger, but rather wait until your emotion has subsided, lest your award may be unjust. To give judgment according to one's mood is like doing so in proportion to a bribe.

We often encounter treacherous men who distress us with detestable deeds and words. When we are placed in such an adverse circumstance, we should try to suppress our anger and resentment and control our countenance. This is a chance to improve our character and to make an advance in learning. Let us not let the chances slip by without availing ourselves of it.

## LOYALIST AIZAWA CLEARED PATH FOR GLORIOUS MEIJI RESTORATION

### Teachings of Noted Mito Scholar Influenced Thinking People of Tokugawa Era

Among the many elements bringing forth the Meiji Restoration, the Mito loyalists' school was the most influential. It inspired the minds of patriots all over the country. Among the Mito scholars, Seishi-sai Aizawa was the most prominent for his erudition and deep-rooted patriotism. In an article appearing in the April number of Gendai, a vernacular monthly magazine, Sogoro Tanaka gives the following sketch of Aizawa.

At the end of the Tokugawa Era, Mito, in the present Ibaraki Prefecture, was the Mecca of the loyalists in various feudal clans of Japan. At that time the loyalist school, which had been established by Tokugawa Mitsukuni, the feudal lord of the Mito clan, reached its highest peak of development.

As well as being the cradle of the loyalist movement, Mito was the only place in those days where an anti-Shogunate ideology or movement could be fostered and developed despite the heavy pressure put by the Shogunate all over this country. The supreme position of the lord of Mito, who was one of the relatives of the Shogun and was generally acknowledged as vice-Shogun, had given Mito a status of semi-autonomy.

#### Many Flock to Mito

It was the general tendency, therefore, of the loyalists to come up to Mito to study under the guidance of the scholars of the Mito clan. Many students who later proved prominent historical figures came to Mito from all parts of the country to pursue their studies.

Among the scholars of the Mito school, Toko Fujita and Seishi-sai Aizawa succeeded in mastering the so-called Mito ideology and teaching it to younger students. They exerted a great influence upon the minds of the loyalists, the former chiefly through his efficient methods of instruction and the latter through his deep erudition.

The son of a petty official of the Mito clan, Seishi-sai Aizawa was born in 1863 and began to study at the age of 10 under the guidance of Yukoku Fujita. He later joined the staff of the Shoko Kan, an institution established in Mito specially for the compilation of Dai Nippon Shi, the History of Japan.

He opened a private school when 39 and three years later was appointed acting president of the Shoko Kan. Two years later he completed Shinron and in the following year, Gakusei Ryakki.

#### Shinron Widely Read

Among many books written by Aizawa, Shinron or New Doctrine was read by every loyalist. Together with the Nippon Gaishi or the History of Japan written by Sanyo Rai, the Shinron is credited to have most keenly impressed the patriots in the later Tokugawa Era.

Shinron opens with the following passage:

"Shinshu (Divine Land) or Japan is a country from where the sun rises. Emperors seated on the Throne of a line unbroken for ages eternal govern this land. The Emperor of Japan is the ruler of the universe and this country is the model of other countries in the world. The Emperor should reign over the universe and the Emperor's August Virtue shall shine in all corners of the world.

"At present, the barbarians of the West are trampling over the earth, stepping on the foot of the people of other races and even thinking that they are superior to the people of this supreme country. How impudent!"

The idea manifested in these opening paragraphs is lofty and impressive. It is no wonder that the patriots of that age should have considered this book as their Bible.

#### Treatise on Defense

Oustanding features concerning national defense stressed in Shinron read as follows:

"The population of Japan at present is roughly estimated at 30,000,000. With women, the old, young and weak excluded, about 5,000,000 people can be mobilized as soldiers.

"Even if any foreign country attempts to invade Japan, the number of soldiers it can send here over the rough seas cannot exceed 1,000,000. Therefore, the counter-attack on the invader is as easy as crushing an egg with a rock, if ever the enemy attempts to sail to this country.

"The Imperial Forces will be able to conquer Korea, China, Manchuria, tribes in India, Arabia and Turkey. Turning to the south they will subjugate the South Seas and Australia.

"Thus will the August Virtue of the Emperor shine gloriously over the whole world."

However, as the relationship of Japan with foreign countries became closer and as Aizawa became better versed in the affairs of foreign countries, he urged prudence. In the second year of Bunkyu or 1862, he wrote, "Although those who are young and hot-blooded are expecting to annihilate the enemies, if the latter attempt to invade the Divine Land, to enhance national prestige all over the world, our men must realize that the foreign countries have efficient firearms. The Japanese people have been so much accustomed to a peaceful life for many years past that at present even the samurai only think that military valor and skill will decide the war.

"On the other hand, the military forces of foreign countries have experienced actual warfare and their firearms are well developed. Granting that the Japanese Forces excel in their characteristic courage, it is doubtful if they can come out victors over the foreigners."

#### Shoin Yoshida

Among the students of Aizawa, Shoin Yoshida, a most prominent figure in the annal of the loyalist movement of this country, was one who was most greatly influenced by this scholar. It was in January of the fifth year of Kaei or 1852 that Yoshida first visited Aizawa at Mito.

In his diary, Yoshida writes as follows:

"January 17. Fair. Visited Aizawa. Every time I visited him, he treated me with sake. The natives of this district treat people very cordially. They reveal all they harbor in their minds and leave nothing untold. Moreover they make it a rule to take notes of important or interesting ideas told by their guests. This habit must have contributed much to their extensive knowledge and enormous political power."

At that time, the feudal clans of this country invariably established barriers on the borders of their respective feudal fiefs, thereby to keep in secret the general conditions in their territories from the spies of other clans and the Shogunate and thus to maintain independence.

#### Reason for Hospitality

As the lord was a relative of the Shogun family, however, the Mito clan did not try to keep safe from the spies but rather wanted to know as well as possible about the conditions of other clans and especially their attitude toward the Shogunate. This was the reason why the people of Mito "treated people very cordially." And this characteristic naturally made the students of other clans gather in Mito.

At that time when Yoshida visited Aizawa, the former was 23 and the latter 72 years of age. It is said that Yoshida was instructed by his aged teacher mostly in the importance of studying history. When he was asked by Aizawa if he had ever read Rikkoku-shi (six most authentic chronicles of ancient Japan, including the Nippon Shoki) to study the genesis of Japan, he could not utter a word of reply.

Henceforward, he began to devote himself to the study of the Rikkoku-shi. In his letter written in August the same year to one of his comrades living in his native place, Yoshida wrote, "At present I am immersed in reading Rikkoku-shi. The more I learn of the magnificent idea of subjugating the barbarians, the more worried I am at the degenerated condition in which our Empire is now. I am anxious to do my bit to reform the current situation of the country into the former brilliant state. But I think that I must first strive to pursue my study in history further."

#### Brilliant Student

Another able disciple of Aizawa was Yasuomi Maki. Though his study under this scholar of Mito was short owing to the confused situation in those days, he was deeply impressed by Aizawa's idea. He wrote in his diary of the first year of Koka or the year when he first visited the historian in Mito as follows-

"April 20. Entered the Mito Province in the morning. The road is wide and well-built and the hills around are thickly-wooded, which facts testify that this province is well governed. Encountered an old farmer on my way, who declared that the residents are enjoying good administration. Arrived in Mito late in the afternoon. In the evening visited Aizawa, who loaned me Gakusei Ryakki (a book written by Aizawa.)"

"April 21. Copied the Gakusei Ryakki which I borrowed from Aizawa. Talked with him till late at night. He urged me to stop for the night in the dormitory of his private school."

"April 26. When I called on Aizawa, he was discussing with some guests about the ships of foreign countries that had recently come to our country. Received a letter from a friend which told me that a Dutch mission had arrived in Nagasaki. The situation being urgent, as the letter revealed, I made up my mind to return to Kyushu in haste. Aizawa encouraged me by composing a poem."

This disciple of Aizawa's, Yasuomi Maki, later played an important role in the Restoration movement, faithful to the cause to the last moment till he was forced to commit harakiri in 1864.

Many students, coming from almost all provinces in western Japan, enrolled in Aizawa's private school. Besides these regular students, many loyalists were indirectly influenced by Aizawa's ideology through his book, Shinron, and by associating with the Mito students. Takamori Saigo was one who received the influence of Aizawa's idea by associating with the patriots of Mito in the course of his activities."

## Pearls of Wisdom

Epochs of faith, are epochs of fruitfulness; but epochs of unbelief, however glittering, are barren of all permanent good.—Goethe

• • •

The greatest flood has soonest ebb; the sorest tempest, the most sudden calm; the hottest love, the coldest end; and from the deepest desire often ensues the deadliest hate.—Socrates

• • •

A wanton eye is the messenger of an unchaste heart.—Augustine

## READERS IN COUNCIL

### Chilean-Japanese Relations

To the Editor:

I wish to recollect one of several episodes which through time have strengthened the friendly relations between the Empire of the Rising Sun and Chile, my longed-for country.

At the Assembly of the League of Nations gathered for the first time at Geneva in 1920, a project of accord was submitted on the enforcement of treaties dating prior to the establishment of that pact. Should this measure have been passed, it would have meant introducing a special kind of jurisdiction, the stipulation of which would have lacked due priority.

That was the doctrine of the Government of Chile whose representative was the lawyer and professor Francisco Rivas Vicuna who was later Minister Plenipotentiary in Tokyo.

Rivas Vicuna, after expounding the Chilean thesis, had to destroy audaciously the subtle dialectics of the great Powers supporting the League which—with the exception of the Japanese Empire—were willing to confer to the League omnifarious attributions, arguing that the authority of that body far surpassed any other pre-established convention.

In the midst of the debate was solicited the opinion of the Imperial Government of Tokyo which at that time had Count Uchida as Minister for Foreign Affairs.

In Japan the most eminent jurists of the epoch were Dr. Nitobe and Yosuke Matsuoka who represented the Empire of Japan in the League Assembly.

The Minister Mr. Uchida relegated the study of the Chilean proposal to Mr. Matsuoka.

His report was entirely favorable to our thesis supported by the delegate Rivas Vicuna, declaring that neither the Council nor the Assembly or any other body of the League, had jurisdiction over treaties dating prior to the assembly at Geneva.

Once more had prevailed the voice of experience of Rivas Vicuna as jurisconsult gained through his career in important missions in which he also upheld the severe diplomatic tradition of the country of the Solitary Star.

This somewhat distant recollection bears witness to the firmness and constancy with which Chile has upheld her legal principles refusing to take notice of obstacles or even the strength of her contenders, above all trusting on the moral force of the law.

I relate this episode hoping to exalt all that we have in common in order to promote reciprocal understanding, and I pray that this ideal of justice will bring the two countries daily closer and strengthen our proved links of amity.

GUSTAVO LABARCA GARAT
(Correspondent of "El Imparcial" of Santiago, Chile)

May 5.

## In the Periodicals

Diamond, Vol. 30, No. 13, a magazine issued three times a month by the Diamond-sha, Tokyo (in Japanese). Price ¥1. The leading articles: Material Mobilization Plans and Finances; Anglo-American Last Resort; Security of National Defense Fund and Prevention of Inflation by Narumi Hijikata; Development of Wartime Price Policy by Juji Hongo; Solution of China's Problem in the War of Greater East Asia by Yasuzumi Yamazaki; Study on the Currency Problem of Southern Regions by Koichi Hamada; Utilization of Resources in Southern Regions and It's Relations with Japan's Industry by Kenkichi Ishiyama; Bases of the Industry in Greater East Asia by Hajime Kato; Consideration of Greater East Asia and Pressing Need of Controlled Shipbuilding by Shigeyoshi Araki; Construction of Greater East Asia and Future of Artificial Fiber Industry by Keizo Seki; Present Condition and Expectation for Mineral Resources in Southern Regions; Production Enlargement and Renovation of Japan's Industry; Comparison of Propaganda Warfare Between Germany and Britain by Keizo Yoneyama; and Investigation on Wartime Business Returns.

Kokusai Pamphlet Tsushin; a pamphlet issued six times a month by the Kokusai Pamphlet Tsushinbu of the Times Shuppan-sha, Tokyo, No. 1,401 dated May 1, 1942 (in Japanese). Price 35 sen. The contents: Conditions of Modern Burma and Chinese Merchants in Burma.

Chosa Geppo; a monthly report on domestic and foreign economic conditions, financial and money market, April, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Investigation Section of the Industrial Bank of Japan, Tokyo. The leading article: Past and Present of China's Cotton-Spinning Industry, the New Development of Japan's Oil Industry, and Japan's Light Metal Industry. Economic surveys of Japan, Manchoukuo, China and Southern Regions are included.

Kokusai Denki Tsushin, No. 124 dated April 25, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Kokusai Denki Tsushin Kabushiki Kaisha, Tokyo. The leading articles: Enlargement of Overseas Telegraphs and Broadcast, Final Consequence of World War and Propaganda Warfare, Construction of Communications in Greater East Asia and Its Conception, Southern Regions and Transportation and Communication Policies, International Communication in the War of Greater East Asia, and the War of Greater East Asia and Wireless.

Boeki Kumiai, Vol. 5, No. 6; a pamphlet issued twice a month by the Boeki Kumiai Chuo-kai, Tokyo: fully devoted to the study on the investigation of the industries in Malaya at the time of the British rule.

## Synopsis of CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

### TADE KU MUSHI
(Tastes Will Differ)
1928-29

By JUN'ICHIRO TANIZAKI

How many years, indeed, had already elapsed since they last went to the theater after the tea-house! Kaname Shiba, thinking that this would in a sense be his last act of filial duty, went with his wife Misako to see the puppet show. No sooner had they begun to view the performance than Misako became fretful. But since her husband manifested a surprising interest in the Joruri and puppet performance, she was compelled, while inwardly fretting, to view this classic art for which she could not entertain the least interest.

At last she found a favorable opportunity and left the theater. Kaname hailed a cruising taxi, a new Ford car, for his wife. After she left him he returned to the vast throng along the Dotonbori.

#### Misako Has a Lover

Misako had a lover named Aso in Suma, her destination this evening. While she and her husband had been leading an empty married life, for which Kaname frankly realized that he was half responsible—and before anything could be done about it—she had become acquainted with Aso. And because of this, Kaname felt a kind of relief and so tolerated Misako's conduct.

Just at this time Kaname's cousin, Hideo Takanatsu, who was employed in Shanghai, came to Osaka where this couple resided. He was an excellent friend and adviser to Kaname.

The husband had really no cause to eject his wife on his own initiative. For the present there was no one else whom he desired to marry, but as his wife wished to be free he hoped that she would take the initiative in arriving at a decision. His wife's plea, on the other hand, was that it was somewhat trying to separate from him for her husband, having no prospective mate, would be left alone. In short, both husband and wife desired, if they must separate, to be the receiver of the divorce decree; both wanted to be in a position in which their mind would be at ease.

#### Make Agreement

Thus, Kaname offered the following agreement: first, that his wife be free to love Aso, both spiritually and physically, without going to the extent of arousing public scandal; and, secondly, that his wife and her lover continue their relationship for a period of one or two years, and if it proved likely that they could achieve a successful married life together, Kaname should secure the understanding of his wife's family regarding the matter.

But though the matter had simply come to this, Kaname nevertheless feared the final hour of decision which approached ever nearer. When the final moment of separation came, his eyes which had been closed to the affair were bound to be forced open. Accordingly, in order to settle the case of the divorce with promptness and dispatch, he needed Takanatsu's assistance. But Takanatsu, being what he was, grew weary of Kaname's dubious and wavering attitude, and left for Tokyo with the latter's son, Hiroshi.

Meanwhile Kaname went with his aged father-in-law to see the Awaji puppet show, or he visited a half-caste woman with whom he was on intimate terms. At last he plucked up courage and explained the state of his mind in a letter to his father-in-law, asking for his approval with respect to the settlement of the problem between Misako and himself. The old man's reply was that in any case he would first like to see Kaname at his home, and asked him to bring Misako along.

Kaname and his wife one day set out for Kyoto, where the latter's father resided, to settle the matter. The father said he first wished to speak to Misako alone and took her to a nearby tea-house. Left alone in his father-in-law's house, Kaname ate his supper there, the maidservant waiting on him, it was also decided that he and his wife should pass the night in this house.

Misako had not yet returned. A cool wind blew into the house. Simultaneously an evening shower descended upon the place. Kaname raised his head, gazing at the trees in the garden.

#### Story Analyzed

As a novel depicting the facts of the author's own life, this work was much talked about at the time of its publication. Herein is revealed love in all its varied forms. Since his wife's death, Misako's father had bestowed his favor upon his maidservant, a young girl, and trained her in accordance with his old-fashioned tastes. The girl obeyed him meekly, and in spite of her sprightly youthfulness she shut herself up in a plain, simple, classical atmosphere and was not in the least conscious of any unnaturalness in her lot.

In contradistinction to this, Misako, having fully acquired the culture of the new age, did not like to repress her dissatisfactions, or anything else for that matter, and be treated merely as an ornament in the form of a virtuous wife. Yet, on the other hand, the fact that her husband was much too liberal with her, led her to harbor some doubt regarding his affections for her; and she was dissatisfied. She was thus a woman who existed, as it were, on the borderline between freedom and loyalty to her husband. Hence, if Kaname had attempted to curb her love for Aso with the superior might of his own affection, it is probable that he would have succeeded in bringing about a natural cessation of that love. Unfortunately, Kaname, did not have the zeal nor the ardour to take such an aggressive step. Herein lay the tragedy between the two. (K.B.S.)